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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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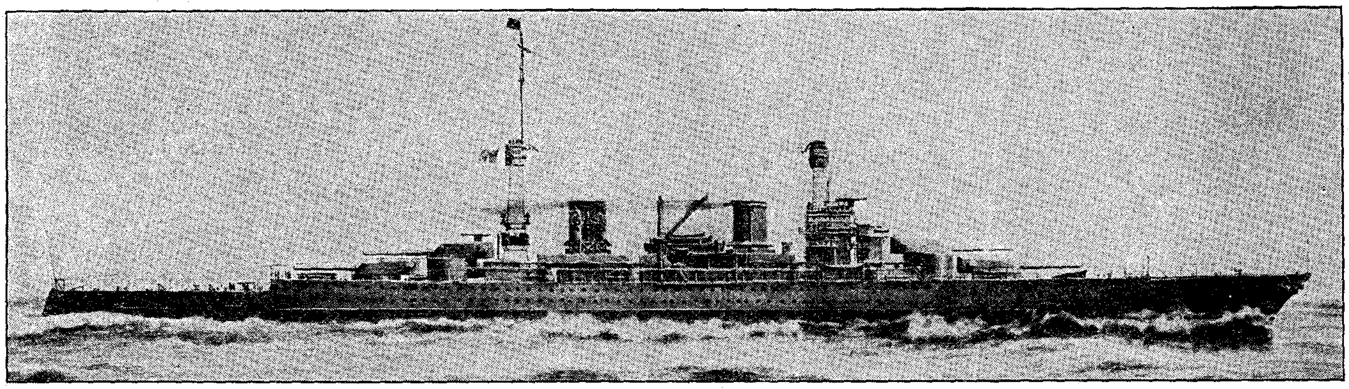


THE *LEXINGTON*, ONE OF SIX NEW UNITED STATES BATTLE-CRUISERS TO COST $23,000,000 EACH.

BATTLE-SHIPS AND BANKRUPTCY

THE ENTIRE SUM needed to save the lives of three and a half million starving children in the war-devastated areas of Europe is less than the cost of one modern battle-ship, as Mr. Hoover recently pointed out. An English super-dreadnought of the latest type is said to cost £9,000,000, or over $32,000,000. Correspondents put the cost of Japan's new fighting monster, the *Mutsu*, at $40,000,000. A United States battle-cruiser of the formidable type shown above costs the taxpayer about $23,000,000 to build. Our naval estimates for 1921, the New York *World* notes, are nearly $700,000,000, as compared with naval appropriations of about $400,000,000 in Great Britain and about $150,000,000 in Japan—and we are facing a deficit for the current fiscal year of approximately $2,000,000,000. An official statistician recently showed that 93 cents out of every dollar collected by the United States Government goes to pay for past or future wars. And from Germany comes the estimate of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg that "the lowest cost of maintaining the armed establishments of the world to-day is between seven and eight billion gold dollars —all unproductive."

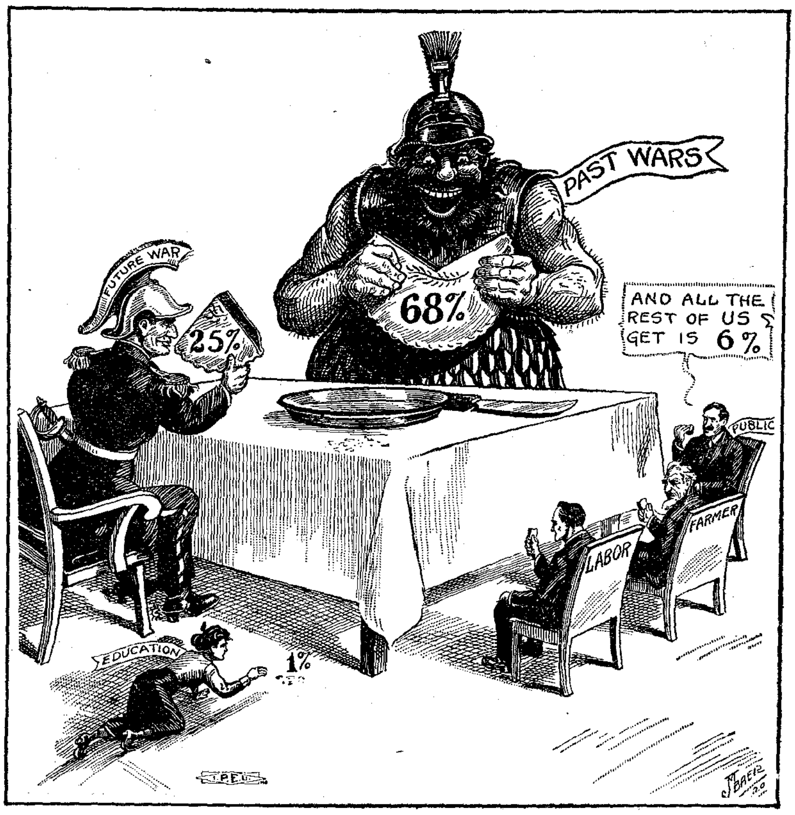
Such facts and figures explain the international interest roused by the New York *World's* crusade against what it describes as "the crime of competitive armament." "Disarmament," says Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, who was military representative of the United States on the Supreme War-Council and Commissioner Plenipotentiary on the American Peace Commission, "is the only means of preserving the world from bankruptcy and civilization from ruin." "The piling up of armaments is causing general bankruptcy, anarchy, and perpetual and universal war," avers Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, chairman of the Air Commission of the French Senate; and he adds: "If governments, after the lesson of the war, do not agree simultaneously to limit their armaments, they commit suicide." A London dispatch quotes Lord Cowdray, the British "oil king," as saying that the chief rivalry between great nations to-day should be a rivalry in disarmament. "Why should the nations waste thousands of millions on probably useless battle-ships, about the future utility of which the best experts are now violently divided?" asks Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London *Times* and other English newspapers, who welcomes *The World's* campaign for a "naval holiday" because "governments need the support of public opinion when they do anything that may seem to affect national security." Any move in the direction of disarmament by America, asserts the editor of the Berlin *Neue Welt*, an ex-officer of a crack Prussian cavalry regiment, "will give a knock-out blow to Prussian militarism," "initiate a new era for Europe," and "restore America's pre-Versailles prestige in Germany." "It is foolish and it is tragic to think of the big states of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan competing in a race for armament," exclaims Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain; and, he adds, "Japan can not afford it." Everywhere, reports *The World*, its appeal for an international agreement to limit naval armament meets with enthusiastic response from organized labor. But the replies from France, it says, "tend to reflect the dread of German militarism and Russian Bolshevism that still prevails there."

General Pershing adds his impressive warning to that of General Bliss. Speaking at a recent dinner of the European Relief Council in New York, he called attention to the fact that the estimates presented to our Congress for naval and military purposes contemplate an appropriation for the next fiscal year amounting to over $5,000,000 for every working day in the year; and he went on to say:

> "It is a gloomy commentary upon world conditions that expenditures several times greater than ever before in peace times should be considered necessary, especially when the most rigid economy in governmental administration is essential if we would avoid national bankruptcy.
>
> "But we are only one of the many nations that contemplate taking upon themselves such an enormous burden in addition to their tremendous war-debts.
>
> "The world does not seem to learn from experience. It would appear that the lessons of the past six years should be enough

> to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. *But no one nation can reduce armaments unless all do.*
>
> "Ours is not an aggressive nation. We want no territory, and we have no designs on other people. If other nations have the same attitude, it seems unreasonable not to believe that all would be willing to prove it by consenting to limit armaments. Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war to darkness and barbarism."

"When professional fighters talk in this strain, what excuse can civilian legislators give for their blind adherence to a suicidal policy?" asks the Syracuse *Herald*. "There is no more inconceivable folly than this continued riot of expenditure on battle-ships at a time when great masses of humanity are dying of starvation in certain parts of the world, parallel with bursting warehouses of rotting food in other places," declares Mr. Hoover, who points out that the money spent on naval armament since the armistice "would have contributed materially to the entire economic rehabilitation of the world." To meet this situation. Senator Borah has offered a resolution authorizing the President to advise the Governments of Great Britain and Japan that the Government of the United States is ready to take up with them the question of naval disarmament with a view to arriving at an understanding to reduce "during the next five years 50 per cent. of the present estimates or figures." At the same time Senator Walsh offers a resolution requesting the President to appoint an American member of the League of Nations disarmament commission.



UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION PIE.

—Baer in Washington *Labor*.

In England Lloyd George has apparently anticipated the proposal contained in the Borah resolution by ordering Great Britain's military and naval estimates for the coming year cut in two. Commenting on this order, the New York *Evening Post* says:

> "Its boldness lies in the fact that it is made in the face of our tremendous estimates—estimates which are being discust in every European capital. British periodicals teem with articles showing that by 1924 the United States will actually have 'incomparably the biggest navy in the world.' For the first time since modern navies began Great Britain will take second place. But Lloyd George is not afraid. He sets out from the proposition that war between Great Britain and the United States is unthinkable. To deny that is to invoke disaster on civilization.
>
> "We owe Lloyd George a debt of gratitude for his action—not because it enables us to gain upon England, but because it throws into strong relief the folly of our own huge army and navy estimates. We should have been the nation to set the example of drastic reduction in preparations for war. Doubtless when the Budget Committee finishes with the figures submitted by Secretaries Baker and Daniels we shall be setting such an example. But the credit and the honor of having led the way will belong to another. Lloyd George has taken the leadership in reduction of armaments away from us. But we can still do our duty."

Dispatches tell us further that Great Britain has ceased building battle-ships while she waits to hear from her Committee of Imperial Defense, which is expected to report on a naval program in May. Walter H. Long, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, says in a cablegram to the New York *World:*

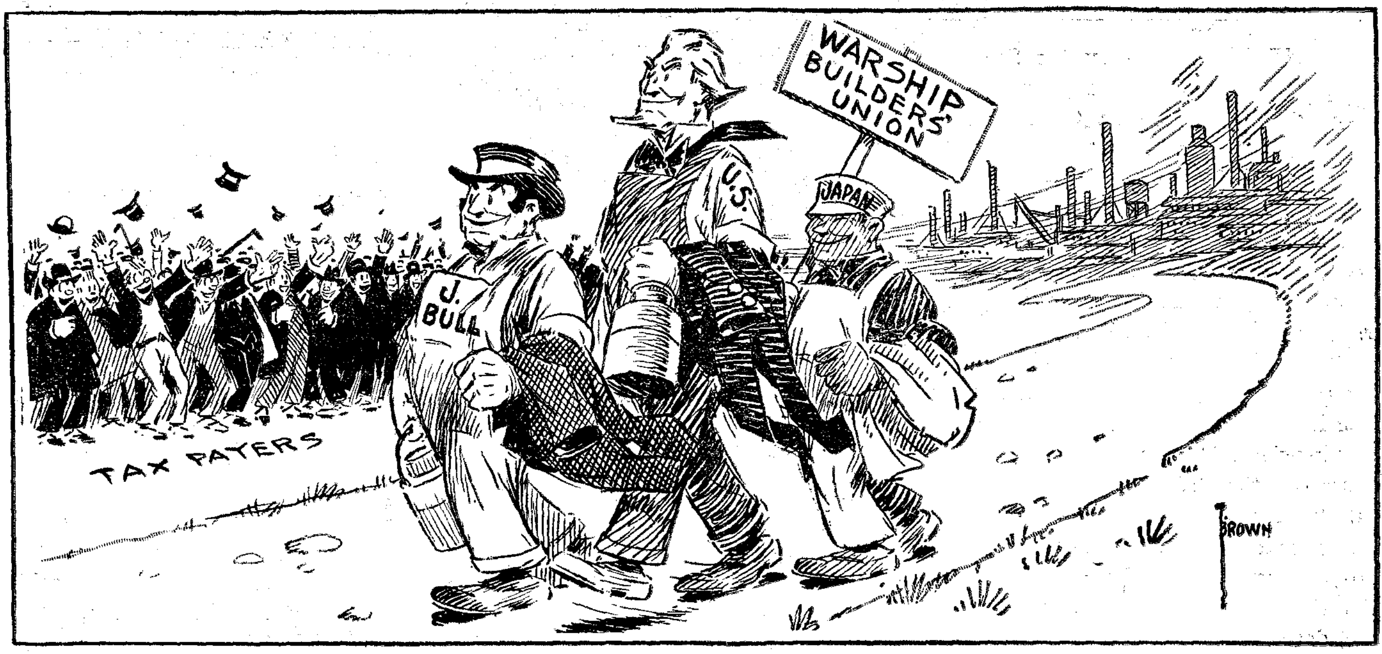
> "In my speech on the estimates in the House of Commons this year I exprest the hope that any competition of the future would be in reduction, not in increase of armaments. My board and the Government showed their sincerity by bringing forward no building program. We even did not finish the ships then and now under construction.
>
> "We have held the control of the seas to the advantage of the world and to the securing of peace for over 300 years. We are an island Power, entirely dependent upon the outside world for our supplies of all kinds; we must have a navy capable of maintaining our ocean highways. We have had different standards; our strength was at one time superior to the three next strongest Powers; then to the two; now all that we are suggesting is that our strength be equal to the next Power. Is not this proof of our desire for general reductions of armaments?"

British papers "without exception," according to a London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, support *The World's* plea that the United States, Great Britain, and Japan should lead the way in an agreement to reduce their programs for naval construction. But even more significant, in the opinion of our press, is the attitude of the British Navy League, which is regarded as representing the most militant school of naval opinion in Great Britain. On January 1 the Executive Committee of the Navy League issued a remarkable statement, which reads in part:

> "With the disappearance of the German Fleet the world's naval position is changed.
>
> "To-day civilization is not threatened by any maritime Power.
>
> "There is no alternative to competitive building of ships of war except an international naval agreement. . . . . .
>
> "It would seem that science, as applied to destructive agencies, is forcing us ever more rapidly to the conclusion that the highest idealism of all is the only practical alternative to world suicide.
>
> "The Navy League holds that the sea history in the past of Great Britain and the United States imposes on them mutually the duty of attempting to render to the world still greater service, and for this reason it urges that the invitation to the proposed conference should come from the two great Anglo-Saxon nations jointly."

"When a navy league, which has existed to promote the naval strength of the British Empire, adopts the idealism of the disarmament principle and says the only alternative is world suicide, we are getting ahead," exclaims the Springfield *Republican*, which continues:

> "It matters little whether British appeals for a curtailment of naval construction are a piece of hypocritical selfishness or whether, as a Japanese paper says, 'Britain wants disarmament to suit her own convenience.' No one need believe in British idealism in this matter if his dislikes or prejudices are incurably



ONE STRIKE THAT WOULD HAVE PUBLIC APPROVAL.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*

Anglophobe. The point is that if all the parties interested would be benefited by a certain course, common sense dictates that the opportunity to follow it be not neglected.

"The United States is better able, financially speaking, to enter a race of naval armaments than Great Britain or Japan, but the United States can not afford to do it without inviting the same bankruptcy that more gravely threatens the other Powers under the strain of naval rivalry."

Another reason for pausing before we appropriate more millions for battle-ships is the possibility that this type of craft is already obsolete. This suggestion is advanced by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, an eminent British naval authority, who thus sums up in the London *Evening Standard* the naval lessons learned in the war:

"If the Germans had possest more submarines at the beginning of the war they would have won.

"The German battle-ships were of no use to them.

"The weapons that nearly defeated the Allies were the mine and the torpedo.

"The foremost of the British battle-ships in the Mediterranean were sunk.

"After the appearance of the submarine in the Mediterranean the British battle-ships which had not been sent to the bottom did very little useful work.

"Our leviathan battle-ships in the North Sea did not bombard any of the enemy's fortifications or seaport towns or harbors.

"What is probably the most effective weapon against battle-ships was not employed during the war—the airplane with a torpedo. This new device can attack battle-ships both from the sea and from the air with a torpedo."

From Japan correspondents report that several leading newspapers are indorsing the idea of an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan for a "naval holiday." Thus the *Jiji-shimpo*, which has been one of the strongest supporters of the Government's naval program, says that if the world consents to arrest the race for naval supremacy there is no reason why Japan's plan for eight battle-ships, eight battle-cruisers, and 120 submarines to be completed by 1925 should not be modified. A Tokyo correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that Japan's present naval program is prompted by fear born of the naval expansion of the United States.

"Have we helped to defeat the greatest military nation of Europe only to become ourselves the greatest military nation of the world?" asks the New York *Evening World*, which thinks that "if so, victory has been too dearly bought." And in the New York *World*, which launched this latest offensive against armaments, we read:

"The United States is spending more money to-day on preparations for future wars than any other country in the world, and it is useless to talk about economy in the administration of the Federal Government if this wanton waste is to continue at the expense not only of American labor and capital, but at the expense of the labor and capital of all civilization."

Public opinion must become articulate if it wants Congress to act in this matter, remarks the New Haven *Journal-Courier;* and the Dayton *News* is convinced that the demand for action is gaining momentum, and that "each passing day finds the sensible citizens in every country more seriously inclined in the direction of disarmament." The Washington *Herald* thinks the present campaign is "on the right track" "because its propaganda is aimed chiefly at the economic vulnerability of huge armaments"; and it goes on to say:

"So long as prohibition based its pleas on morals and a reduction of crime it failed. For years and years its proponents deluged the country with all forms of propaganda to stir the moral sense and conscience of the people to action. Their movement grew at a snail's pace.

"Then the assault on the liquor traffic was suddenly changed to show its economic folly, its waste of wage, its loss to thrift, its cost in purchasing power, its damage from carelessness and drunken inability to see or think.

"The result was almost magical. The snail's pace was quickened to motor-racing speed. State after State voted dry and national prohibition followed.

"For a generation the plea for disarmament has been similarly based on an appeal to moral action. It would prevent war. It would save human life. To kill is wicked, and on through the list. But the rivalry in armed preparedness grew fat on that kind of fodder.

"Now it has become a problem in economics. A world brought to poverty, hunger, and dire want by war is still taxed the bread it must have to live, the clothes to cover its nakedness, the fuel to keep it from freezing, the materials to give it honest employment, and is kept in that state by the taxes to maintain war-armaments.

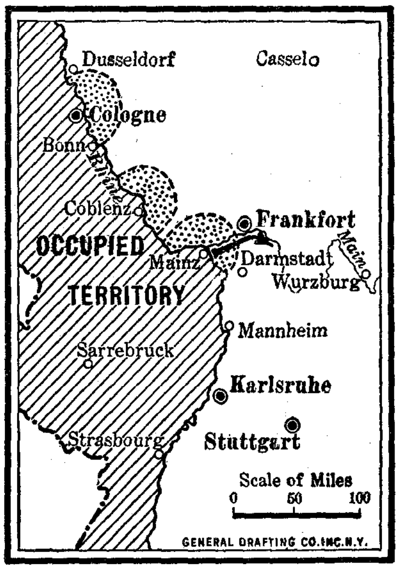
"It is falsely held in a state of abject fear. Every nation fears every other nation and even itself. It arms not only against others, but against itself. It is grievously afflicted with a state of mind. It shudders at shadows and turns pale at words. It is useless to talk morals at such a time. It is equally useless to argue against war, when, for hundreds of thousands, war is the only means of getting enough to eat.

"But where disarmament will let men keep what they have and have what they earn; when it will furnish markets, save investment, provide credits, end unemployment with its threat of radicalism, feed the hungry, and replace fear with confidence, the argument is conclusive."

HUGE SECRET ARMIES IN GERMANY?

THE LIMIT set by the Spa convention for the disarmament of Germany expired on January 1. By that date, the German Government promised the Allies, their army was to have been reduced to 100,000 men, but French official figures show that the German Army has not been cut to any such size, and that "there still exist numerous civilian organizations of distinctly military character throughout Germany, particularly in Bavaria, which the Germans refuse to disband," says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Every one who has read history will recall that Germany adopted precisely this policy after her disastrous defeats by Napoleon, and secretly raised and drilled the forces that overthrew the French at Leipzig and Waterloo. Hence the present French apprehensions. "It is also well known," points out the *Tribune's* Paris correspondent, "that Germany is manufacturing new cannon, machine guns, airplanes, and other war-paraphernalia," and the French Minister of War, just before his recent resignation, declared that "there are in Germany at the present time formations of men under arms numbering more than 2,500,000." So France's apprehension "is very natural when one considers what the French have suffered at German hands," remarks the New York *Globe*. The charges made by the French Government are as follows:

> "First, that Germany has not surrendered all the arms promised; secondly, that the Einwohnerwehr of eastern Prussia and Bavaria have not disbanded; thirdly, the Sicherheitspolizei are not disarmed; fourthly, the Sicherheitspolizei are not disbanded; fifthly, the police and Reichswehr are in close union, forbidden by the Treaty; sixthly, the German Parliament has not passed the laws promised in conformity with the Treaty; seventhly, that certain fortresses are not disarmed as promised, and eighthly, altho the Reichswehr is down to 100,000, certain auxiliary bodies have not been disbanded."



WHERE FOCH MAY GO IN

If Germany does not disarm.

These various breaches of agreement, under the Spa conference, would allow the Allies to occupy the Ruhr Valley, which contains rich coal-deposits, or other parts of Germany. Marshal Foch, it is said, prefers to invade Germany over the route which Napoleon took—up the valley of the Main to Frankfort—should invasion be decided upon to enforce the disarmament agreement entered into at Spa. If continued, the advance would cut Bavaria off from Germany, and thus be much more effective than the occupation of the Ruhr Valley. The New York *World's* Paris correspondent, however, believes that either move "would be bitterly resented by powerful financial interests in England whose commercial relations with Germany lead them to oppose any military coercion likely to disrupt Germany's recovery." The French press, on the other hand, practically agree that any compromise regarding disarmament would mean ruin and war, since the devastated regions of France could not be restored, and the German militarists forthwith would begin to work for a war of revenge. Capt. André Tardieu, former head of the French Commission during the war, declares, however, that the French Army "will occupy the left bank of the Rhine and the three bridge-heads at Mainz, Coblenz, and Cologne, if necessary, until Germany executes the Treaty," and that there is little to fear from Germany. As he says:

> "Germany has no more than 59,000,000 inhabitants, of which 7,000,000 are in the zone occupied by the Allies. German Austria has 7,000,000. The other 23,000,000 formerly in the Austrian Empire are distributed, with the exception of the Magyars, among Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania, which are allies of France.
>
> "Italy fought with us and remains on our side. The Belgians are united to us by an alliance. The German regular Army has been reduced to 150,000 men and will soon number 100,000. The police formations which the Allies by their weakness have allowed to continue are neither in organization nor equipment ready for war.
>
> "Allied officers have destroyed 2,700,000 rifles, 160,000 machine guns, more than 35,000 pieces of artillery, and a large part of the tools for their manufacture. They control all the German factories. When the Allied officers are ready to leave the military delegates of the League of Nations will continue their work.
>
> "Were the Germans to mobilize now they would have to do so between the rivers Elbe and Weser, instead of between Metz and Strasbourg. France has 800,000 men under arms, with 14,000 guns and 4,000 airplanes."

Even more encouraging to the French is Marshal Foch's report on Germany's disarmament, which says that the Germans have surrendered 41,000 cannon, 29,000 unmounted cannon barrels, 163,000 machine guns and barrels, 2,800,000 rifles, 16,000 airplanes, and 25,000 airplane motors. At the time Germany informed the Allies that she could not keep the disarmament agreement entered into at Spa, she also intimated that they would not get a reparations contract at the next Brussels conference if they insisted upon disarmament. Altho the German Foreign Minister denied any intention of blackmail, the French, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, are "particularly incensed that Germany should have linked the reparations question with disarmament." Germany, however, pleaded indulgence, since the Foreign Minister's position is "very weak," and he is, moreover, "surrounded by men who are violently opposed to a reparations contract," who, if France insisted upon Germany abolishing her "citizen guard," would bring about a rupture of negotiations. Germany also maintains that persistence by the Allies in their demands for the dismantling of the southern and eastern frontier fortresses of Germany would leave Germany at the mercy of the Russians, who now are mobilizing near the eastern frontier of Poland. As the New York *Times* sums up the events leading to the present crisis:

> "The Germans at Spa promised to reduce their regular Army, within six months, to 100,000 men, and to disband the Security Police and Einwohnerwehr (civic guards). Such information as has been made public by Allied military authorities indicates that the first of these promises has been kept. The Security Police, too, seem to be disappearing, and in many parts of the country the Einwohnerwehr has been at least nominally disbanded—has dissolved, that is, into a mass of unorganized citizens, who may have arms in their homes and know how to use them, but who are not openly assembled in a military organization.
>
> "In East Prussia and Bavaria not even this has been done. The excuse in East Prussia is the danger of Bolshevism. The French suspect that this menace is less influential than the hope of being able to aid Lithuania or Russia by an attack on Poland. In Bavaria, too, Bolshevism is the excuse. Bavaria had its brief experience with Bolshevism eighteen months ago, and it doubtless left vivid memories; but the real trouble in Bavaria is of another sort. Ostensibly to suppress Bolshevism, there has grown up in the Einwohnerwehr and the Orgesch (a semi-secret military organization), a strong armed force under monarchist leaders. Everybody in Germany seems to admit that its real purpose is the restoration of the Wittelsbachs to the Bavarian throne, and there is a strong party which would take them on to the imperial throne in succession to the discredited Hohenzollerns.

"So it is a plausible story that represents Foch as preparing to invade, not the Ruhr, but Bavaria. That would in all probability bring Germany to prompt surrender; for there has been no indication that the Orgesch could stand up against a well-equipped French Army, and North Germany would respond promptly to the danger of a French campaign which would cut the empire in two.

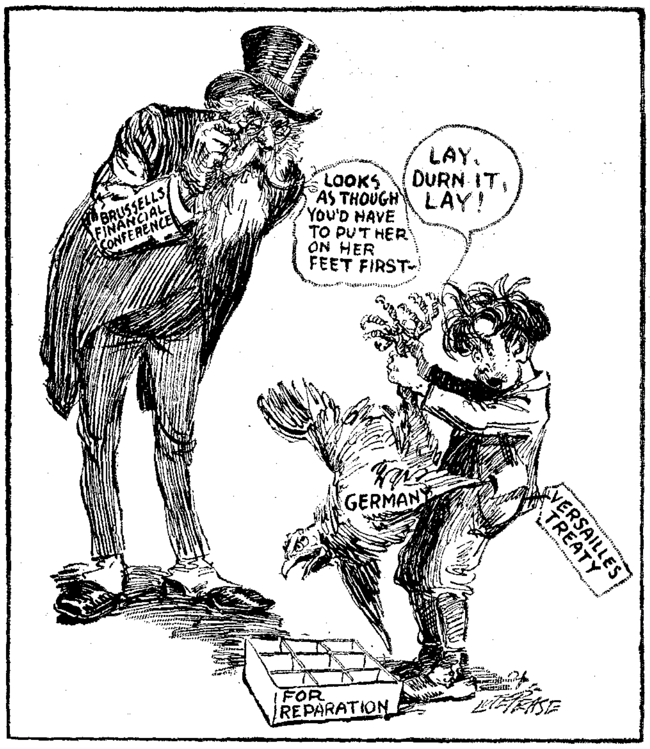
"Of course, any invasion would be a misfortune for Germany, for France, and for Europe. It would delay still further the return to normal production and interchange of commodities, and it would make feeling still more bitter. But the threat of it may make Germany live up to her agreements, and without pressure she shows no sign of doing that. The occupation of Frankfort brought results; and if the Germans do not want more invasions they know how to prevent them."

"Germany is really like a patient recovering from paralysis," declares the New York *Globe*—

"She regards herself as still incapable of moving without crutches. Both France and Great Britain disagree with her. France frankly thinks her ailment is largely mental, and favors making a test which will half kill or cure. Great Britain—and her opinion is probably that of the neutral world—by no means accepts the patient's estimate, but favors vigorous remonstrance rather than physical force. The result of the three attitudes seems to date to have been rather good."

In the opinion of the Newark *Evening News*, however, "England is holding the balance even between France and Germany." "A little while ago," points out this paper, "Germany seemed prostrate, and France the strong power in Europe. England then leaned a little toward Berlin. Now Germany is recuperating, and the scales are beginning to tip her way, so England shifts her center of gravity and tosses a little weight in the French side of the scales." *The Globe*, however, thinks that—

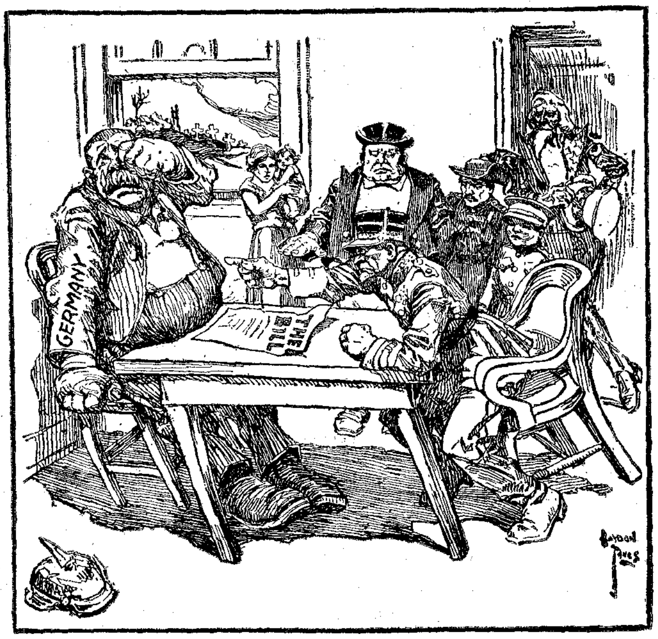
"The relations between Germany and the Entente are confused by so many ambitions, secret and profest; by so many fears, well founded and otherwise; by a gnawing hate that is natural if not wise, by grief and despair, and by that wholesale breaking of morale and loss of old standards which resulted from the war, that it is almost impossible to say where truth lies or what justice is. The purpose of Germany to break the Versailles Treaty or of France to take advantage of the situation to make permanent occupation of additional German territory, if either exists, is not the determining factor. It is with the emotions rather than with the intellect that those in power are thinking, and emotions do not lend themselves to a consistent policy."


BRUSSELLS FINANCIAL CONFERENCE
LOOKS AS THOUGH YOU'D HAVE TO PUT HER ON HER FEET FIRST—
LAY, DURN IT, LAY!
GERMANY
VERSAILLES TREATY
FOR REPARATION

BECOMING OBVIOUS.

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

"The trouble is that France has been left pretty much alone in her fight for adequate military guarantees and war-reparations; the other Allied Powers are much better insured against German recovery," thinks the New York *Tribune*, which goes on:



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"STOP SNIVELING AND GET BUSY!"

—Jones in the New York *Evening Post*.

"Germany's opinion of the Versailles Treaty has always been that it is binding only in so far as the Allies can compel its enforcement. The Germans defaulted on the surrender of their war-criminals. They defaulted on the provisions limiting the use of troops in the neutral zone east of the Rhine. They didn't turn over the coal they had promised to ship into France. They haven't lived up to their original engagement to replace cattle stolen from occupied territory. Now, after having secured one respite, they have again broken their word to reduce the size of their army.

"Again the world is threatened, and the custody of international relations is once more assumed by an unchanged Germany and by unchanged pacifists. Germany asks to be allowed to reerect herself into what she was, and her dupes are proclaiming that fair play requires that she be trusted with power. Yet no sign comes that the new Germany is a safe companion. Unrepentant and unregenerated, she shows no regret save that the Kaiser did not win. Republican Germany does not differ much from Imperial Germany. Socialists vie with monarchists in preaching hate of France, of Great Britain, of America.

"Back of Germany, ready to make common cause with her, is Russia, under her new autocratic rulers. Poland is marked for destruction, the new states of southern Europe are to be brought into the German-Russian orbit, Turkey is to be restored, a pro-German king has been seated in Greece, Japan is being wooed to change sides. If the program were written on the sky it would not be more visible. . . . . . .

"If common sense does not assert itself, the result will be another desperate struggle to prevent might from overwhelming right. The outside world can not end German perversity, but it can keep itself free of another crime of omission. It can contribute to peace by keeping powerless, as far as may be, those who would disturb it."

"Is it any wonder that the French think Germany is insensible to any argument but the threat of force?" asks the New York *Times* editorially. The Washington correspondent of *The Times*, however, tells us that if a French demonstration of force should take the form of an invasion of Germany, the United States Government would regard such a movement with "genuine concern," and furthermore, that "the United States would take positive action should France proceed unjustly against Germany."

A LABOR "DRED SCOTT DECISION"

SOMETHING LIKE THE CONSTERNATION created in antislavery circles by the Dred Scott decision of 1857 is evident in the ranks of organized labor upon the publication of the Supreme Court's decision removing the protection of the Clayton Act from certain labor activities illegal under the Sherman Antitrust Law. The Clayton Act had been looked upon as "labor's Magna Carta"; "labor's bill of rights"; a great legislative victory, in the words of Mr. Gompers, "securing to the workers of America those fundamental principles of industrial liberty which were among the chief features of the political policy which the American Federation of Labor inaugurated in 1906." Labor exulted in the words from the Clayton Act asserting that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Now the Supreme Court holds that the International Association of Machinists were violating the Antitrust Law when they tried to prevent the customers of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., from buying or installing Duplex presses. The Court holds that such a secondary boycott is not included among the rights guaranteed to labor-unions by the Clayton Act, that "to instigate a sympathetic strike in aid of a secondary boycott can not be deemed" one of the "peaceful and lawful" methods which the law allows the unions to employ. This decision, says Mr. Gompers, "is a blow at the movement for human freedom and progress"; "it is thoroughly in accord with the most ardent wishes of predatory greed, and should be highly satisfactory to those who exalt profits and deny the aspirations of humanity." With the Dred Scott decision apparently in mind, the Socialist New York *Call* observes that "courts have always reflected dominant economic tendencies under the slave régime as well as under the capitalist régime." This particular decision is called "an order to the organized working class that it occupies a subordinate position in society and that it should 'know its place.'" *The New Majority* (Chicago), too, organ of the Farmer-Labor party, says that the Supreme Court here announces itself as an ally of the foes of organized labor and "the Clayton Act is reduced to a hollow sham as a defender of the workers' rights." The editor of *The United Mine-Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) similarly sees the decision as part of the antiunion movement. Employers "black-list men with impunity, thus establishing a boycott among the workers for which they are not punished, while the worker is penalized for placing a boycott against those who seek to oppress him." The Supreme Court's decision proves to the Pennsylvania *Labor Herald* (Allentown) that the United States is a republic only in name, that "in reality it is an industrial oligarchy with a handful of superannuated lawyers acting as Czars and Kaisers in the protection of the capitalist reaction which has covered this country." *Labor*, the Washington organ of sixteen railroad labor organizations, says:

> "By a vote of six to three the Supreme Court has cut the heart out of the labor provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Law.
>
> "This is the same court that by a vote of five to four declared the Federal Child-Labor Law unconstitutional, and thus condemned thousands of God's little ones to lives of drudgery in mills and mines and quarries.
>
> "It is the same court that by the same majority of one held that stock dividends were not taxable, thus enabling men of great wealth to pocket tens of millions of dollars which should have gone to the public treasury.
>
> "It is the same court that by another divided opinion gave the Steel Trust a clean bill of health which permitted the giant combination to dominate one of the nation's basic industries.
>
> "It is the same Supreme Court that whenever it is called upon to pass on some phase of the age-old struggle between the man and the dollar, can demonstrate that the Constitution is ample to cover the dollar, but is seldom quite broad enough to protect the man."

The New York *Globe* agrees with these spokesmen of labor that this decision "marks the repeal of those sections of the Clayton Act which have been interpreted as preventing the use of the injunction in labor disputes." And thus—

> "The mandate of Congress, adopted by an overwhelming vote, has been nullified, and the foundation is laid for an orgy of reactionary decisions by the lower courts. It is not in this direction that progress lies. Restrict the legitimate labor-unions by such injunctions as this decision will breed and the result is certain to be the growth of organizations of a more threatening and insidious character."

But the New York *World* has a word of cheer for the unions, telling them that this decision has a broad application, for it also brings under the ban of the Sherman Antitrust Law "secondary boycotts of labor-unions by capital," that is, agreements like those of the steel producers "not to sell any steel to building or other concerns operating a closed shop." Says *The World:*

> "When labor is in controversy with any employer or employers it can legally boycott them to the extent of the labor directly involved and not to the extent of a whole union or industry, as broad as the country, where only a part is directly involved. It evidently follows accordingly that the single competitive corporation can boycott a unionized shop as consumer, but it can not reach out to bring in its competitors who are not directly concerned.
>
> "The labor-unions seem to think this decision is a hard blow to them. But it is a question whether it has not hit the other fellows a harder blow."

Around Wall Street, we read in the financial columns of the papers, "there is a great deal of favorable comment" on a decision which is looked upon as "practically raising an injunction against sympathetic strikes generally." And in the town where Wall Street is located a number of the dailies also give out favorable comment. *The Tribune*, *The Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal* like the decision because it seems in their opinion to keep individual labor conflicts from developing into universal class war under legal sanction. For the Supreme Court to have decided otherwise, observes *The Evening Mail*, "would have been to recognize the so-called 'class war,'" which "would have been utterly abhorrent to American principles as set forth in the Constitution."

It should be said that three Justices—Holmes, Brandeis, and Clarke—dissented, holding that the action of the International Association of Machinists in trying to prevent the setting up of Duplex presses throughout the country was not a secondary boycott, but "an instance of a strike of those who have a common interest to protect themselves by preventing use of products which part of them have tried to prevent manufacture of by a strike." In other words, it was clearly a case of the use of such a weapon of self-defense as is permitted by the Clayton Act.

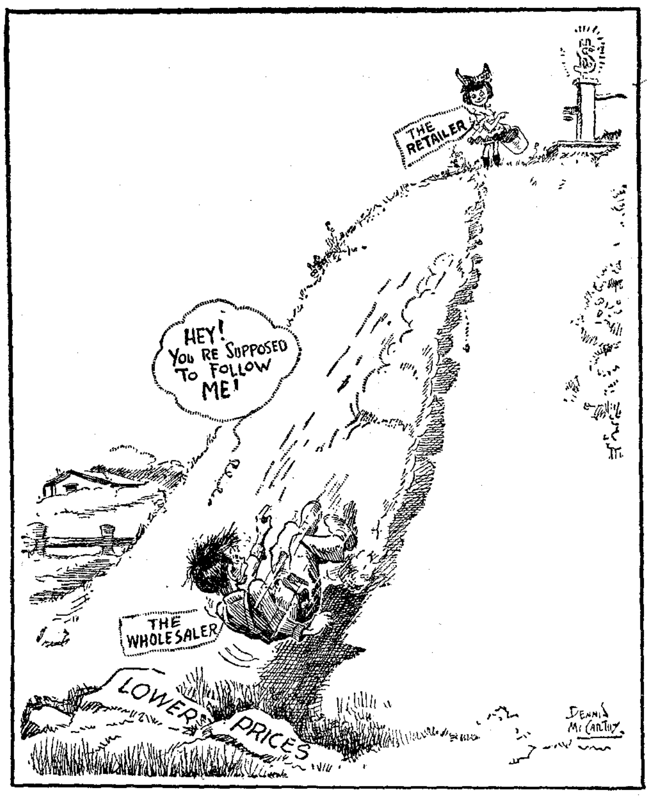
But the majority of the Court holds that the acts complained of constituted a secondary boycott. A number of the specific acts included in the Machinists' program for "enforcing a boycott of the complainants' product" are enumerated and characterized as an illegal restraint of interstate trade in printing-presses, resulting in real damage to the complainant. The Clayton Act declares that a labor-union is not in itself, merely because of its existence and operation, an illegal combination in restraint of trade; but this, says the Court, "does not permit a union to depart from its normal and legitimate office and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade." Another section of the law enumerates the cases in which injunctions may not be granted in labor disputes; but this applies only to disputes "between an employer and employee," Congress having in mind "particular industrial controversies, not a general class war." The boycott is specifically dealt with in the Clayton Law and is limited "to pressure exerted upon a 'party to such dispute' by means of 'peaceful and lawful' influences upon neutrals," but in the judgment of the Supreme Court to "instigate a sympathetic strike in aid of a secondary boycott can not be deemed 'peaceful and lawful' persuasion."

TO CURE "CANCELITIS"

"CANCEL MY ORDER," a customer wires the factory, and the manufacturer wires back: "Can not cancel immediately. You must take your turn." This is said to be the joke of the season in commercial circles, but while business men smile as they hear it or repeat it, they are seriously concerned over the prevalence of contract cancelations and their concern is widely shared in the press. This characteristic of the deflation period is the very common practise among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of refusing to accept goods ordered some time ago. It is attributed sometimes to inability to dispose of present stocks and sometimes to unwillingness to take the financial loss involved in handling goods or materials contracted for when prices were at a high level. "More impudence and assurance are required to crack a safe or burglarize a dwelling than to cancel a shipment of goods in order to avoid a loss; but one," we read in the Chicago *Tribune*, "is as honest a deed as the other." The failure to keep business obligations tends "toward universal business chaos and bankruptcy," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*. Business authorities tell us that $2,000,000,000 worth of merchandise is now tied up in storage or in transit because its ownership is in dispute owing to cancelations and attempted cancelations of contracts. Since deflation began, writes the financial editor of *Leslie's Weekly:*

> "There has been a wave of cancelation of the orders placed with manufacturers and wholesalers. Not a few of these orders were virtually contracts and should have been lived up to by the parties to them, whatever loss might have been involved. It is of the very essence of honorable business that men bear losses as well as secure gains."

Banks are not unnaturally concerned, and the American Exchange National Bank of New York thus characterizes the situation in a paragraph of a recent circular letter which *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) quotes and "unhesitatingly indorses":

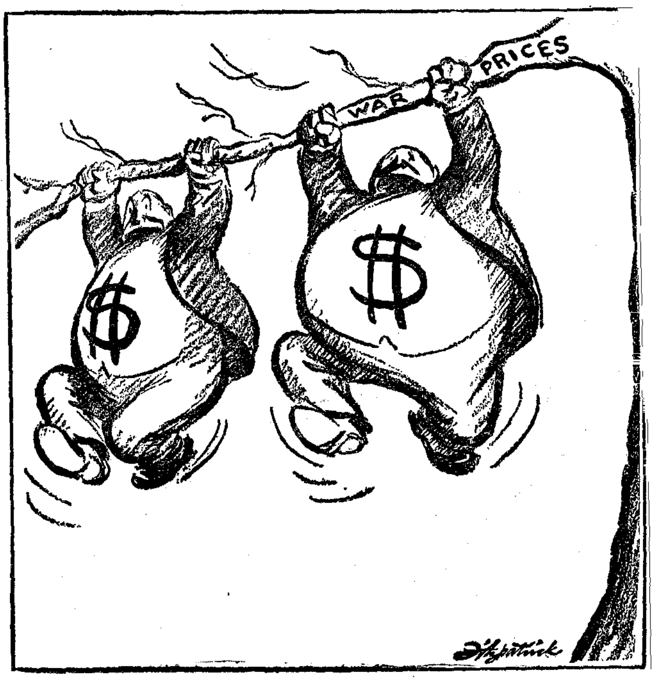


JACK AND JILL—AS IT IS NOT!

It seems Jill wants to stay back and get the water.

—McCarthy in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

> "We cry out daily against the decline of morals among the masses, put up our hands in horror at the mention of graft, lawlessness in general, and then explain that we canceled a contract because we found that to carry it out meant loss to
> The sanctity of a contract is just as necessary to such a socie
> as ours as are safeguards to property against theft. Men w
> not trade where they can not trust. Elaborate safeguards
> the exchange of goods hamper trade, decrease production, lim
> intercourse, and otherwise handicap commercial operatio



"HURRY UP, GAMALIEL!"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

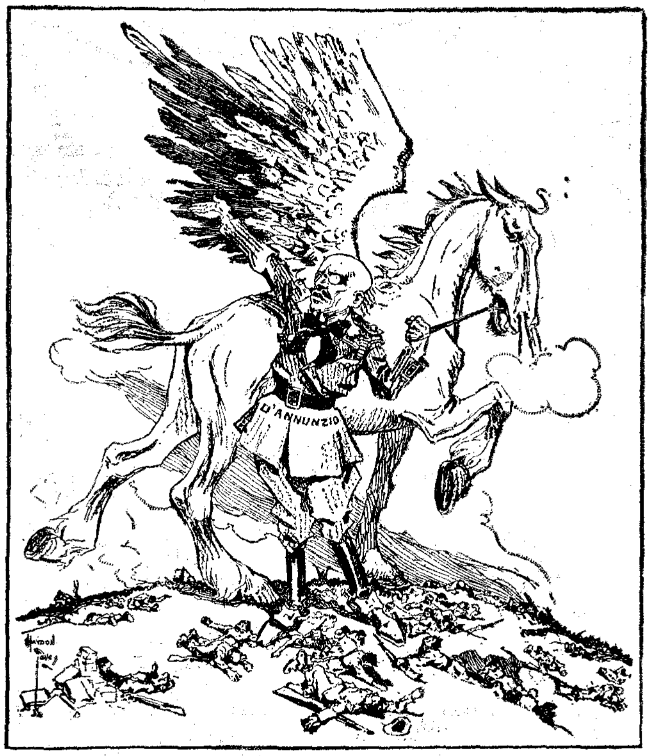
> There must be confidence—trust—before there is freedom
> action, and that is what is being destroyed by the cancelatio
> of contracts as a result of the collapse of prices. That the ca
> celations are in the nature of reprisals is no excuse. The on
> reprisal that should be visited upon violators of contracts
> the reprisal of commercial ostracism. The attitude which just
> fies cancelation grows out of the 'within the law' code whic
> harks back to the days of the wolf-pack in industry. That da
> has gone, but some of its ideas are with us still."

The cancelation practise, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* insist
"must be broken up no matter how rigid the measures ma
be that shall be found to be necessary to accomplish it." Bus
ness organizations are uniting to check the epidemic. Th
Chamber of Commerce of the United States is working on
cure. The Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia is tryin
out a plan to enforce contractual obligations. The leadin
textile and allied associations east of the Mississippi and othe
organizations throughout the country have formed the Nation
Bureau of Commercial Contracts to "overcome the evils result
ing from the failure to observe the obligations of commerci
contracts between buyer and seller."

As in almost all matters, there is also in this cancelatio
matter, "the other side." Mr. Elwood Sampson, chairma
of the Public Relations Committee of the National Associatio
of Purchasing Agents, points out, for instance, that there ar
cancelations which can be justified. During the period o
ascending prices, he says in *The Michigan Manufacturer an*
Financial Record (Detroit), sellers took advantage of buyer
by refusing to accept business on a first-price basis, by delaye
deliveries, by accepting orders beyond production capacity, an
by selling secretly through brokers to obtain higher prices tha
were possible in the open market. Now the situation is re
versed, and the seller expects the buyer to live up to one-side
obligations. Indeed, Mr. Sampson is inclined to think that th
present wave of cancelations "is actually the purging of America
business of the distorted, one-sided business obligations in whic
most of the burdens have been shifted to one party and mos
of the benefits retained by the other." Hereafter, he advises
let reasonable and unbreakable contracts be drawn up and le
both buyer and seller stick to their obligations.

POETIC JUSTICE AT FIUME

"SO ENDS THE POET'S DREAM of Fiume, with a truly Falstaffian fulmination," remarks the Washington *Herald* on the abdication of d'Annunzio in favor f the Fiume Council, and the Council's prompt appeal for arms to the Italian General sent against the city to force its urrender. "It is better to be a live hero than a dead joke," ryly adds Mr. Hoover's paper. Many other journals, too, poke fun at the warrior-poet because of his change of heart in he matter of dying for Italy—or Fiume. "Italy is not worth dying for," he is reported to have said theatrically, but, rather oldly points out the Springfield *News*, "no one asked d'Annunzio to die for Italy." On the whole, many editors agree with the New York *World* that his "government" of Fiume 'has been an odd compound of fairy-tale, free-verse extravaanza, and boys' play at piracy," but it is also contended by the New York *Herald* and a dozen others that "d'Annunzio erved Italy by compelling Europe to accept a different solution of the Adriatic question than that which the Peace Conerence had insisted upon." "Had not d'Annunzio carried out what at the time was called 'the mad occupation of Fiume,' a ittle more than a year ago, Fiume would to-day be in the hands of Serbia," declares Oliver Owen Kuhn in the Washington *Star*.



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"HOME, JAMES."

—Jones in the New York *Evening Post.*

Fiume originally became the center of a controversy between Italy and Jugo-Slavia because it is a seaport, and both nations wanted it. After d'Annunzio had obtained possession of the city through a bold stroke, he announced that Fiume should never become a part of Jugo-Slavia, and, notes the Providence *Bulletin*, "the result of his long and bitterly contested campaign s that it is not likely to be. Fiume has been saved to Italy, whatever its formal name and government in the future." "D'Annunzio seized Fiume in order to save it for his country," agrees the Detroit *Free Press*, and we read on:

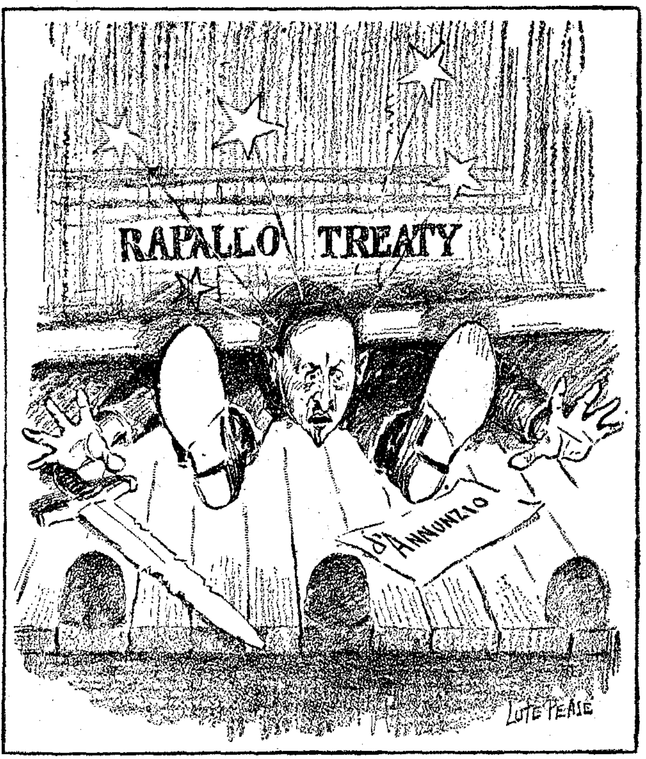
> "He knew well enough that he could not hold Fiume a day beyond the time when Italy really determined that he must give up, but he counted upon secret sympathy in Rome and open sympathy among the people. He reckoned rightly as to both. Fiume acquired a *de-facto* government.

"It has taken the Italian Government nearly two years to attain such a position of strength with the mass of the people as would warrant it in accepting the challenge which d'Annunzio threw down," remarks the Utica *Press*. When Jugo-Slavia and Italy came to an agreement regarding Fiume in November of last year, it was thought that the d'Annunzio escapade immediately would be settled. Each nation had wanted Fiume, so each agreed that neither was to have it, but instead the Free State of Fiume was to be recognized by both. This amicable agreement—the Rapallo agreement—left Fiume an independent state, free to unite with Italy whenever she might wish to do so, yet in the meantime affording to the hinterland of Jugo-Slavia its only unhindered access to the sea. The treaty was accepted as ending the Fiume incident, which was becoming intolerable to Italy and other nations. But d'Annunzio refused to acquiesce in it. "He would have all or nothing, and insisted on annexation to Italy," notes the New York *Evening World*. In this he overplayed his hand, as one paper puts it, with rather ignominious result. For, as the New York *Tribune* remarks:

> "Fiume wants to be Italian, but she also wants to be prosperous. The stipulations of the Rapallo Treaty indicate that Italy intends her to be both. There will be a natural flow of trade between Italy and the Adriatic hinterland, for Italy has manufactured products to sell and the hinterland has raw materials and foods to give in exchange. Italy is also a maritime nation. It will be to her advantage to develop Fiume as a gateway for the hinterland's oversea commerce."

"A greater dramatist, like a greater patriot, however, would have rung down the curtain after the Treaty of Rapallo," thinks the Newark *News*; "instead, there was the strut of the tragedian." "Why did Italy wait so long to rid Fiume of d'Annunzio?" asks this paper. And, it continues:

> "What was the pressure that finally forced Premier Giolitti to act? Was it the threat of the Serbs to take matters in their own hands? Was it the Powers upon which Italy depends for many things and who were determined that there must be an end to the episode? Whoever they were, they have done Italy a good turn. Now the way is clear for statesmen to carry out the terms of the Rapallo Treaty and write 'Finis' over another disturbing incident that has been blocking the path of peace."



CURTAIN!

Pease in the Newark *Evening News.*

AMERICAN "HORSE MARINES" IN SANTO DOMINGO.

44th Company, United States Mounted Marines, at review.

HOME RULE FOR SANTO DOMINGO

ANOTHER CHAPTER is added to the history of America's relations with turbulent states in the western hemisphere by the withdrawal of American control in the Santo Domingo, or the Dominican Republic. Whether our occupation of the Republic was successful or the reverse, in the eyes of the press, seemingly does not depend upon whether the editors happen to be Republicans or Democrats. "The Haitian inquiry seems to have had a reflex in the Dominican Republic," caustically remarks the New York *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) declares that our policy there, "particularly as to details and methods, has been the subject of sharp criticism, especially in Latin America." On the other hand, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) believes that "the record made by our forces in Santo Domingo is one of which the American people may well be proud," and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) reminds us that "the Wilson Administration never had need to apologize for taking over the government of Santo Domingo in 1916."

For four years, as we are reminded by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the United States Government has been in military occupation and control of Dominican territory and affairs, with a naval officer serving as Military Governor, the object being to restore order and prosperity. Four years ago "the Dominican Government was overdrawn by about $15,000, and its payments of salaries, supply bills, and other expenses was greatly in arrears," says *The Times.* Now, it seems, all indebtedness has been paid, interest on the bonded debt and all other government expenses have been met, and recently there was more than $3,000,000 in the treasury. In view of all this, says President Wilson's proclamation, issued through the Military Governor, "the friendly purposes of the United States . . . having been achieved," this Government "believes the time has arrived when it may, with a due sense of its responsibility to the people of the Dominican Republic, inaugurate the simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from the responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs." Continues the proclamation:

> "Announcement is, therefore, made that a commission of representative Dominican citizens will be appointed, the personnel of which will shortly be announced, to which it is my purpose to attach a technical adviser. This commission will be intrusted with the formulation of amendments to the Constitution and a general revision of the laws of the republic, including the drafting of a new election law. Such amendments to the Constitution and such laws, or such revision of existing laws, as may be recommended by the commission, upon approval by the Military Government in occupation, will be submitted to a constitutional convention and to the National Congress of the Dominican Republic, respectively."

"It was a distasteful task we undertook, tho seemingly a necessary one," notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and the New York *Times* agrees editorially that "intervention in 1916 was unavoidable, because a revolution had followed a budget quarrel between the Dominican President and its Congress." Also, adds the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "this course was held to be desirable because of the danger of European intervention prompted by the Dominicans' failure to pay the interest on their foreign loans." "All Europe knew," we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "that we acknowledged Santo Domingo to be within our sphere of influence, and must protect European interests or permit European interests to be protected by European Powers." As our relations with the Republic are reviewed by the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.)—

> "Our participation in Dominican affairs, begun under President Roosevelt, was undertaken in response to a request from the Dominicans for help in straightening out their financial entanglements. The protocol signed by the two governments in 1905 provided that the United States Government should attempt the adjustment of all the domestic and foreign obligations of the Republic, take charge of the custom-houses, and collect all the custom-house receipts, delivering 45 per cent. of them to the Dominican Government and applying the remainder to the Republic's debts.
>
> "This was the basis of the subsequent treaty. The work was undertaken by this Government of necessity, because other governments had threatened to intervene in favor of Santo Domingo's creditors and we could not permit foreign governments to establish such a relationship with a country on our doorstep. The revolution of 1916 required us to intervene further and set up military rule."

"And a fine thing for the Republic that intervention has been," thinks the Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.), while the Troy *Record* (Ind.) goes even further when it says "the experiment in Santo Domingo has been so successful that the country is now ready to resume its independent status." Sharp disagreement, however, as to the necessity for intervention, in the first place, and as to the success of the outcome, is voiced by the Washington *Post* (Ind. Rep.), which looks upon our occupation as "misuse of the Monroe Doctrine"—

> "The people of the Dominican Republic have been under American military rule since 1916. The occupation was made under the alleged authority of the treaty, but it is impossible to find any language in the treaty authorizing the United States to snuff out the Dominican Government, oust all its officials, abolish its congress, suspend its laws, and prohibit its people from holding elections or organizing a government.
>
> "At the time the United States Government assumed control of the Dominican Republic it was said that the island government had run into debt and was disinclined to turn from extravagant ways. But putting the worst possible face upon it, and admitting that the Dominican Government was extravagant and obstinate, there was no justification whatever for the

rastic steps taken by the Washington Administration in the ame of the people of the United States.

"The people of the United States knew nothing of the situa- ion in Santo Domingo. They are not even now informed of he doings of the American forces of occupation. The Adminis- tration has scrupulously guarded all avenues of information and as blocked attempted investigations. The mails have been eavily censored, and natives have been warned not to agitate or a resumption of domestic control."

"The withdrawal will be only temporary," predicts the Syracuse *Post-Standard;* "after the Dominicans have once more brought their country to insolvency and bankruptcy, the United States again will be compelled to interfere." We find the same opinion in the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), which cites England's rule over the Egyptians. Says *The Herald:*

"How far our achievements in Santo Domingo will be permanent is quite another question. It is an open secret that the American occupation, despite its good work along various lines, has not been popular. No foreign occupation ever is. England has wrought wonders in Egypt during the last forty years, and there is little doubt that if the English were to withdraw from that country to-morrow the Egyptians would be as badly misgoverned as they were before England intervened. Yet the people of Egypt would probably vote overwhelmingly for English evacuation. The brown man's burden may be a heavy one, but he prefers to carry it himself. The same is true of the black men and yellow men. By our standards of obligation the people of Santo Domingo ought to be grateful to the United States for the help which we have given them during the last four years. But the fact is that they will probably look upon these years as a sort of Babylonian captivity. For such is the way of the world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE world will never disarm until disambitioned.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Is it too late for the South to sell its cotton to the Shipping Board?—*Syracuse Herald.*

SECRETARY of the Interior really sounds appropriate for Hoover.—*Wall Street Journal.*

D'ANNUNZIO has been wounded in the head, where it won't make much difference.—*Toledo Blade.*

SOON it will be cheaper to buy winter clothing than to go South for the season.—*New York Evening Post.*

A NEW book is entitled "Bolshevism at Work." Evidently a work of fiction.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

DIFFERENCE between a coal-profiteer and a gunman seems to be that the latter uses a gun.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IRELAND acts as if she thought Lloyd George had mistaken poison-ivy for an olive-branch.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A FALLING star is like prices. It makes a great show of falling, but never lands anywhere.—*Cleveland News.*

MOST of the warring nations have quit listening for the roar of the big guns and are waiting for the dinner-bell.—*Columbia Record.*

UNCLE SAM'S latest contribution to peace is a battle-cruiser 854 feet long and with twelve 16-inch guns.—*New York Evening Mail.*

EMERSON'S remark that the landscape belongs to the man who looks at it was made a long time before billboards became rampant.—*New York Globe.*

ABOUT twenty years from now the immigrants now coming in will be worrying about the flood of aliens coming to our shores.—*Buffalo News.*

WELL, no wonder the coal operators couldn't afford to give the miners more pay. All they were making was 150 per cent. profit.—*New York Call.*

JUDGING by some of the steaks the butchers are selling, the packers are using the leather that the shoe men can't find a market for.—*New York World.*

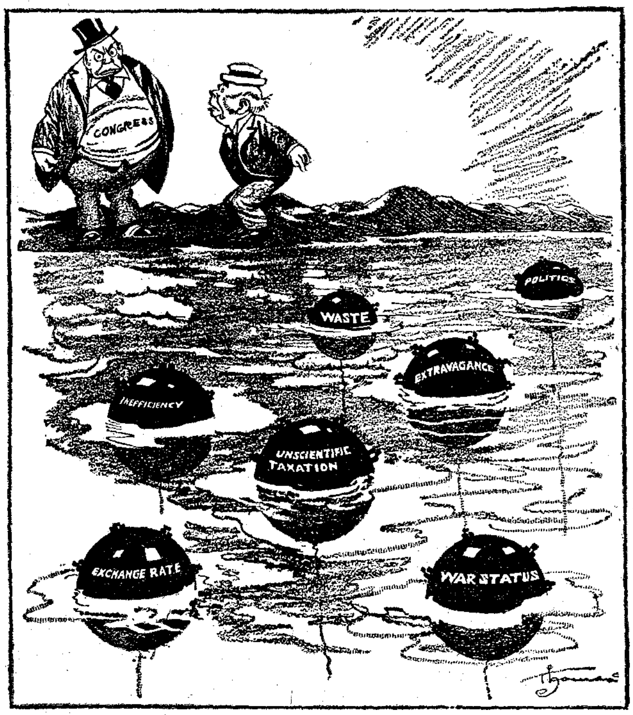
PONZI will doubtless spend the next few years regretting that he didn't devote his energies to selling something to the Shipping Board.—*Nashville Banner.*

D'ANNUNZIO, according to one account, protests that it is not worth his while to die for Italy. Fortunately for Gabe, Italy seems to agree.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT may be, as a scientist says, that from a physical standpoint we are much inferior to prehistoric man; still, most of us would rather be inferior than prehistoric.—*New York World.*

BY pressing a finger to the neck and elbow of a person Johnny Coulon renders his subject utterly helpless. Building contractors have attained the same result without personal contact. —*New York Evening Post.*

NEW and radical measures are being advanced every day. Some revolutionary national economist now suggests solving the Government's financial troubles by reducing expenses instead of increasing taxes.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



WHY OUR SHIP DOESN'T COME IN.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

BONUS means onus on us.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

JAPAN faces a shortage of money—its own yellow peril.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE plum line in politics is not always straight.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THERE will be more Cabinet disappointments than appointments.—*Syracuse Herald.*

IT used to be the bright lights that dazzled; now it's the moonshine that blinds.—*Seattle Times.*

ALL years should be like 1921, which begins and ends with a pay-day.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THERE are said to be a million idle men and women in England, not counting the nobility.—*Dallas News.*

MAYBE we'll get a "good five-cent cigar" when there is a return of good five cents.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE first step in our national disarmament campaign will be the fortification of the Panama Canal.—*Boston Shoe Retailer.*

THE trouble with the concert of nations is the disproportion of wind instruments.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WHEN it comes to scrapping the League, let us hope that Uncle Sam doesn't have to scrap the League.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THE Germans are still paying salaries to the Hohenzollerns, but they aren't pinning any more medals on them.—*New York World.*

THE star Betelguese in Orion has a diameter of 260,000,000 miles. It sounds like a concession in Kamchatka.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOSE enthusiastic Greeks who kissed the harness of King Constantine's carriage-horses showed their appreciation of a stable government.—*Dallas News.*

THE world may have been made safe for democracy, but she should continue to avoid going out unprotected in the dark.—*New York American.*

WHEN your car is stolen, there is one consolation: you know the thief will be trimmed when the time comes to fill the tank.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that making beer at home is illegal. Which might be termed hitting the people on the bruise.—*Manila Daily Bulletin.*

MR. BURLESON says the Post-office Department advanced under his management. He probably refers to the advance in the pound rate.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NOW that everybody is changing things at the department-stores, the nations might change a couple of dozen dreadnoughts for several thousand schools.—*New York Evening Post.*

THERE is some satisfaction in contemplating that we have got the best of avaricious landlords, and that as long as we remain here there is no one mean enough to raise our rent.—*Sing Sing Bulletin.*

THE invaluable and indispensable bookkeeper nowadays is one who keeps one set of books for the officers and directors and another set that can stand the test of income-tax inquisition or the probing of inquisitive lawyers in a court of justice.—*American Banker (New York).*

THE GREATEST CONSOLIDATED RELIEF ORGANIZATION THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN

WHEN MR. HERBERT HOOVER, Chairman of the American Relief Administration, wrote to THE LITERARY DIGEST nearly three months ago, telling of the desperate condition of three and a half million children in Central and Eastern Europe, and of the threatened interruption of the work of his organization because its resources would be exhausted in January, he said that he had asked other American organizations to lift the further responsibility of this work from his shoulders, but that up to that time none of them had felt able to assume the gigantic task.

THE LITERARY DIGEST was profoundly stirred by the call of this great emergency and was very glad to consecrate its entire energy to the task of arousing the American people to uphold Mr. Hoover's hands in this life-saving work. Our readers everywhere will remember that we immediately published in our issue of October 30, in connection with Mr. Hoover's letter, an editorial appeal entitled "The Slaughter of the Innocents," and called for prompt subscription by our own readers and Americans everywhere of the $23,000,000 urgently needed by Mr. Hoover's organization, starting the Fund ourselves with a large cash contribution. And on the very first appearance of this appeal President-elect Harding gave a wonderful impetus to the Fund by his splendid telegram of indorsement, and his contribution of $2,500 to care for 250 starving children. Within two weeks of the appearance of the editorial in THE DIGEST we printed it, together with Senator Harding's telegram, at our own expense as a full newspaper page in 315 of the leading daily newspapers throughout the entire United States, extending the appeal to all American citizens. We telegraphed, also, to the editors of these newspapers urging them, for the sake of humanity and suffering childhood, to commend the cause editorially to their readers. We do not know of a single instance where any of these hundreds of editors failed to give his earnest and prompt support. We were not at all surprized at the unanimous cooperation of American newspapers, because we have long known their generous American spirit, and we have known that no such appeal to them falls on deaf ears. A little later, when we telegraphed to 1,700 additional newspapers, hundreds more of them inserted the full-page appeal and gave it editorial emphasis. Immediately following this nation-wide appeal the heart and the mind and the proper pride of America responded to the call; the members as well as the officers of other great benevolent organizations felt that this was also their opportunity, and the difficulties which Mr. Hoover had previously experienced disappeared, and he found it possible to complete a consolidation of eight of the greatest relief organizations in the country for a combined campaign for the prompt raising of the $23,000,000 needed to feed the starving children of Europe and $10,000,000 additional for medical supplies and medical work. Following are the names of the cooperating bodies: The American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Friends' Service Committee, and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. These eight organizations were combined under the name of the European Relief Council with Mr. Hoover as Chairman and ex-Secretary Franklin K. Lane as Treasurer. State organizations were quickly formed in practically all of the States of the Union. Local organizations were immediately effected in cities, towns, and villages everywhere. These organizations now are pushing the campaign aggressively, while THE LITERARY DIGEST appeal has continued without interruption and has reached tens of millions of homes in every part of the country. As a result of this organized work and nation-wide appeal hundreds of communities are now raising their quotas and reporting substantial additions to the great Fund. It has not been possible as yet to acknowledge in THE DIGEST all the moneys contributed and pledged in the many communities throughout the country, but we are very glad to be able to inform our readers that altho the work has been in progress less than three months, the fund has now reached a grand total of *more than eleven million dollars*, or more than one-third of the whole twenty-three millions required for the Child-Feeding Fund plus the ten millions required for medical supplies and work. There are three individual contributions of a million dollars each, not yet publicly announced, and two large cities in the Middle West have pledged from their community funds sums amounting to another million. From the State of Wisconsin contributions have been gathered running up to half a million. In New York and Brooklyn several hundred thousands of dollars additional, including $100,000 from Eldridge R. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking-Machine Company, have been received as we go to press.

We are very glad it is possible thus to announce the completion and activity of this great organization and to ask our readers from now on to send their contributions for this Fund direct to Franklin K. Lane, Treasurer, European Relief Council, 42 Broadway, New York City, or to the State Treasurers of the Council, a list of whose names and addresses will be found immediately following the acknowledgments, page 85, in this issue.

The appeal has reached to the ends of the earth, and contributions are coming from Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam, Switzerland, France, and even from the famine districts of Europe and China. Throughout the United States is sweeping a wave of enthusiasm developed after these ten weeks of intensive campaign, so that schools, churches, and communities are vying with one another in their generous offerings. The head of the History Department in the South High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., writes: "I have never seen more joyous, I might say hilarious, giving than we have had. It has not come through sales and entertainments, but direct from our pockets. Students and classes fairly vied with each other," and over seven hundred dollars was the result.

Among the hundreds of churches who are giving generously to this Fund is the Church of the Open Door, Los Angeles, Cal. In his letter sending $2,214.06 as the result of a Sunday-morning offering, the pastor writes, "I believe if Christians do not give they won't grow, and the whole church is getting to believe it. This offering is simply the result of trying to teach people to live as Christians ought to live." And since writing this letter and enclosing the splendid check, he has forwarded another check for a substantial amount to be added to the credit of his church.

THE LITERARY DIGEST for the past two months has been devoting many columns of its crowded space to the acknowledgments of these contributions, and will continue to do so until the end of this month. No contributions will be acknowledged in our columns after the issue of January 29, except as the total amount shall be reported to us from time to time by the National Treasurer. THE LITERARY DIGEST, however, will continue to stir the American people to a sense of this great need and to a willingness to give it their most generous support.

Contributions to THE LITERARY DIGEST CHILD-FEEDING FUND—Received to January 3, 1921

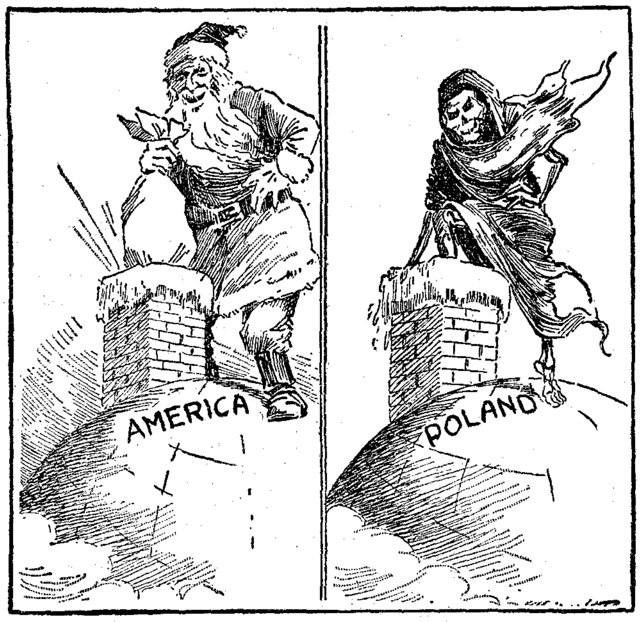
$11,387.31—A. R. A., New York City.
$5,200.00—University of Illinois Community, Urbana, Ill.
$3,500.00—R. J. Cuddihy.
$1,980.04—People of Gouverneur, N. Y.
$1,500.00—"Anonymous," Baltimore, Md.
$1,428.65—First M. E. Church South, Marion, S. C.
$1,403.85—First Presby. Church and Sunday School, Fort Wayne, Ind
$1,253.35—Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.
$1,242.33—One Day's Wages Every Employee, Wm. Knoepke Binding Co., New York City.
$1,200.00—First Presbyterian Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
$1,175.85—Officers and Employees of the Lightolier Co., New York City.
$1,169.17—The Children of Windber, Pa.
$1,150.00—Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$1,000.00 each—Whiting Mutual Benefit Assn., Ind.; Citizens of Arthur and Vicinity, Ill.; Estate of S. D. Thomas and Isaac M. Thomas; J. E. Hamilton; Frank L. Fay; Ilion Chamber of Commerce, N. Y.; "Anonymous," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Episcopal Church in Southern Ohio, Glendale, Ohio; Mr. Jenson, through Board First M. E. Church, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. John Aspinwall; Miss Evelyn Preston.
$880.04—Milo McMillan.
$865.48—St. Mary's Academy, Austin, Tex.
$850.00—Community Civics Classes of Edmond High School, Burlington, Vt.
$800.00—H. I. M., Wynnewood, Pa.
$731.00—People of Cambridge, Ohio.
$702.10—South Hill School, Grand Rapids, Mich.
$658.95—Clinton T. Parker.
$650.00—U. S. Army Recruiting Depot of Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
$617.50—State Normal School and Crane Normal Institute, Potsdam, N. Y.
$600.00—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Prentice.
$598.50—People of Erie, Pa.
$596.50—Citizens of Amherstdale, W. Va.
$560.00—"In loving Memory of Cornelia M. Ellett," Sewickley, Pa.
$550.00—Kiwanis Club of Hibbing, Minn.
$532.00—School Children of San Mateo, San Mateo, Cal.
$500.00—Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

(Continued on page 55)

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CENTRAL EUROPE'S BLACKEST WINTER

"EUROPE IS IN RAGS," according to Premier Lloyd George, and his pithy definition of conditions there is echoed by various press correspondents in Austrian, German, Hungarian, and Polish capitals. The gist of their report is that "Hunger and Cold" are the real rulers of Central Europe, no matter what one may hear about political leaders or parties, for the "cradle of the war" is facing the worst winter known since the armistice. Austria is said to be worse off than she was a year ago and is living from hand to mouth, "without even the stimulus of reasonable hope," for the population is "dying faster than it is coming into the world." Hungarian crops are said to be much below expectation, and Germany must buy several million tons of food in outside markets and has nothing with which to pay for it except fiat money. Warsaw dispatches describe the population of the city of Krakow as being in "an excited condition" at the end of December, for no flour had been received "for some days," and the warehouses at Krakow containing American Child-Feeding supplies had been "placed under military guard." We read further that "Mr. Hoover's campaign for funds to feed the undernourished children of Central Europe is followed with keen interest by the entire Polish population, and the Polish press everywhere carries news of its progress." A concise explanation of the reason why Europe is in its present condition appears in the London *Daily News*, and is contributed by a recognized financial authority, who says:



"CHRISTMAS IN TWO LANDS."

Dziennik Zwiazkowy (Chicago).

"The effect of the war was to shatter in every possible way the cycle of trade which upheld the prewar economic structure of Europe. It dammed the prewar flow of exports from Europe. It reversed the prewar flow of interest which formerly paid for some of Europe's imports. It disorganized the means Europe had of rendering services to the world. It used up and destroyed the stocks of raw materials which Europe possest. And finally it artificially inflated the currency and credit of Europe, and by depreciating her exchanges rendered it even more difficult for her to obtain those raw materials she needed to restart her flow of exports. The cycle has been broken, and it remains an open question whether it can be repaired."

Of conditions in Germany Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson writes in the Manchester *Guardian* as follows:

"A general idea of German poverty is given by the calculation of a careful statistician that while prices have risen in Germany to ten times the prewar rate, wages have risen only six times, and salaries from four times to twice. These figures represent only general averages and cover very wide variations. There are, of course, very rich men in Germany. There are individual workingmen and perhaps whole trades that are well off, but the statement shows what all inquiry in detail bears out—a fall in the standard of life of all classes that can only be called catastrophic. The fall is most striking in the middle class, to which we shall return. But it is more serious in the working class because there it is reflected not only in loss of comfort, leisure, and refinement, but in actual destitution. Take a concrete case. In Berlin the cost of the bare necessaries of life for a family of four is estimated as at least 300 marks a week. But the weekly wage of tramway-drivers is somewhere about 200 marks a week. There are trades worse paid and trades better paid, and wages and costs, of course, vary in different districts. The miners are among the best paid, and very likely an indignant visitor from the upper classes might find a lucky bachelor living in what he would consider shameful luxury. But a miner with a family of seven lives in something like destitution; and Mr. Jouhaux, the French labor-leader, has recently stated, after a visit to the German mining districts, that one cause why production is not further increased is that the miners are underfed."

American generosity will be stimulated by learning that Germany is cooperating sincerely to "save the children" through a campaign carried on by the German press throughout the country. Prominent publicists give terrible accounts of the conditions under which the German children in the larger cities are growing up or dying, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* tells us that—

"German mothers are wasting away in sorrow, old men and the feeble are dying in misery, and millions of children succumb to premature death. Even among those who were helped in time there will be many who to the end of their days will carry the evidence of their early sufferings in twisted, ill-nourished bodies and affrighted souls. The loss of these child martyrs, with whom the future of the race dies, tears the heart. They know no childhood nor youth, no happiness, no recreation. They have never known the satisfaction of having enough to eat, but, on the contrary, only starvation, cold, and pain, day after day.

Hundreds of thousands of these children have never slept in a warm bed, and many have never had a warm bath. Millions of them, in all classes of society, lack proper clothing. In winter tens of thousands must stay away from school because they have no shoes, and many fear the school doctor's inspection because they have no shirt under their much-patched outer clothing. In numberless families soap is a luxury. Linen and washable fabrics are rags and handkerchiefs are not to be had. Beds are found either in insufficient number or not at all, and often three or four children share a heap of rags which does not really have room enough for two. More frequently they sleep with their parents, or with grown-up sisters, or with lodgers. The half-naked infant in a box of rags or on a sack of dry leaves is no longer the fantastic imagination of an overexcited agitator. One needs no special knowledge of these things to understand that such conditions must have terrible physical and moral consequences for these unfortunate children."

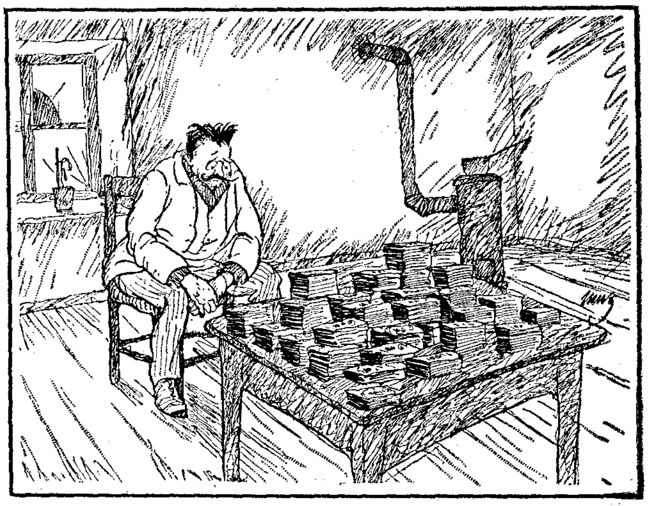
But that the German people themselves have been remiss in caring for their own is charged by some British correspondents, who write that "while Germany is appealing for its starving children the consumption of champagne in the country has risen to heights far beyond those reached before the war, and the receipts of the Berlin totalizer have doubled." A German confession of dereliction appears in the Bremen *European Press*, which says that to the casual observer "it has been a matter of surprize hitherto that so little was done by public effort in Germany to meet the terrible danger that is threatening the very existence of the children." This daily proceeds to explain the conduct of the German people as follows:

"The fact that the food that can be given the children is wholly insufficient has been known to the people. Has not every mother felt the bitterness of having to deny her children the absolute necessities, milk and so on? Have not many tears rolled down the wan cheeks of the women who themselves have suffered for years for lack of proper food? This is not the place to go into the causes of this dreadful misery which is weighing down the nation. Neither is it necessary here to ask whether the apparent listlessness of the German public can be justified. Its explanation is perfectly easy: the nation has undergone a term of self-denial through many years which is unexampled almost in history. That fact by itself would be sufficient to account for a slackness of spirit. But then, as soon as the war was over, a natural reaction set in and the minds of the people were almost completely centered on pleasure-seeking. Unconsciously they wanted to forget the sufferings and self-denials they had gone through. Then came the revolution, and that part of the nation that was not completely lost in pleasure-seeking became engrossed in political problems and forgot to think of means wherewith to safeguard the future of the young generation."

Had it not been for the unexampled and heroic labor of love that was undertaken by foreign societies, *The European Press* goes on to say, the misery of the children in Germany would have "ended long ago," and it adds:

"This may seem paradoxical, and yet there is a terribly serious truth in these words, for had that aid not come in timely fashion the children would have died in their thousands. A debt of gratitude to those kindly, lovable people is due, and we who live here can vouch for the fact that this debt is keenly felt by the German nation. The deep consciousness of it has now led the nation to awaken from its listlessness, and almost overnight, so to speak, a powerful movement has sprung up and a firm determination of the people to do their duty and help to relieve the suffering of the children, now time has had its sobering effect."

A Vienna correspondent of the New York *World* writes that during the past two years American aid, in the shape of money and service, has frequently been the only thing that "held off starvation and anarchy." The feeding of 3,000,000 children in Central Europe has kept life "in the bodies of the young and hope in the hearts of their parents," and he goes on to show how closely American political events touch the European mind:



NOTHING BUT MONEY AND MONEY BUT NOTHING.

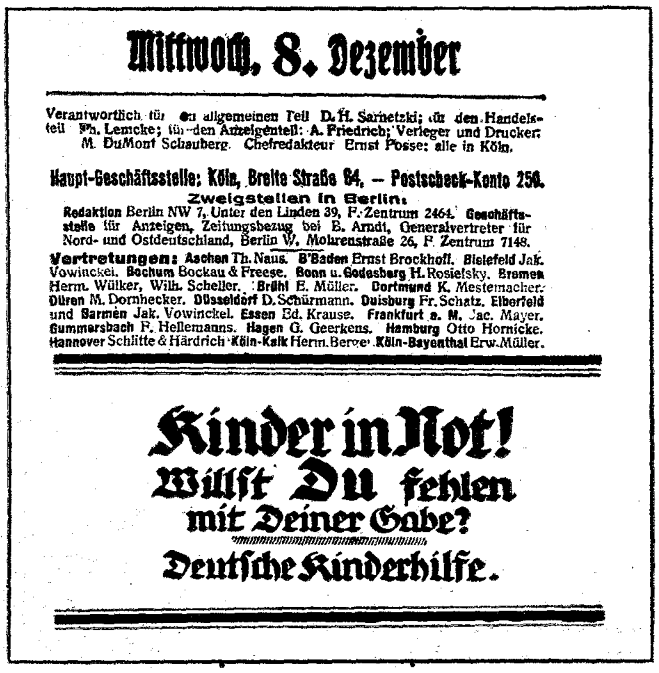
THE GARRET-DWELLER—"I now have a million. Three-quarters of it goes for rent and heating, and I may be able to get some bread and cheese with the remainder."

—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

"How much this work has done to keep people from utter despair and prevent the situation from going absolutely to pieces can probably never be accurately estimated. Now, however, many people on this side interpret the result of the Presidential election as a decision on the part of America to abandon all interest in European peoples and their affairs.

"This despondent view may or may not be correct. It is the hope of those who have seen the humane and progressive part which America has played in Europe that it is not correct. Not only has America laid up a crown of respect and glory for herself by the instillation of ideas of political liberty and by her disinterested relief measures in attempting to help people to help themselves, but she has also laid a foundation upon which may be built more material structures.

"America has so far given out of the sympathy of her heart to help these people to struggle to their feet. If Americans are now inclined to let these springs of generosity dry up, as some seem to believe, it may be well for them to look at the situation from the standpoint of the intellect and the pocketbook."



Mittwoch, 8. Dezember

Verantwortlich für den allgemeinen Teil D. H. Sarnetzki; für den Handelsteil Ph. Lemcke; für den Anzeigenteil: A. Friedrich; Verleger und Drucker: M. DuMont Schauberg. Chefredakteur Ernst Posse: alle in Köln.

Haupt-Geschäftsstelle: Köln, Breite Straße 64. — Postscheck-Konto 250.

Zweigstellen in Berlin:

Redaktion Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 39, F. Zentrum 2464. Geschäftsstelle für Anzeigen, Zeitungsbezug bei E. Arndt, Generalvertreter für Nord- und Ostdeutschland, Berlin W, Mohrenstraße 26, F. Zentrum 7148.

Vertretungen: Aachen Th. Naus. B'Baden Ernst Brockhoff. Bielefeld Jak. Vowinckel. Bochum Bockau & Freese. Bonn u. Godesberg H. Rosielsky. Bremen Herm. Wülker, Wilh. Scheller. Brühl E. Müller. Dortmund K. Mestemacher. Düren M. Dornhecker. Düsseldorf D. Schürmann. Duisburg Fr. Schatz. Elberfeld und Barmen Jak. Vowinckel. Essen Ed. Krause. Frankfurt a. M. Jac. Mayer. Gummersbach F. Hellemanns. Hagen G. Geerkens. Hamburg Otto Hornicke. Hannover Schlütte & Härdrich Köln-Kalk Herm. Berge. Köln-Bayenthal Erw. Müller.

Kinder in Not!
Willſt Du fehlen
mit Deiner Gabe?
Deutſche Kinderhilfe.

A GERMAN PRESS APPEAL.

"Children in Need. Will you fail with your offering? German child relief." The cry quoted here from the *Kölnische Zeitung* is echoed in head-lines and editorials throughout Germany.

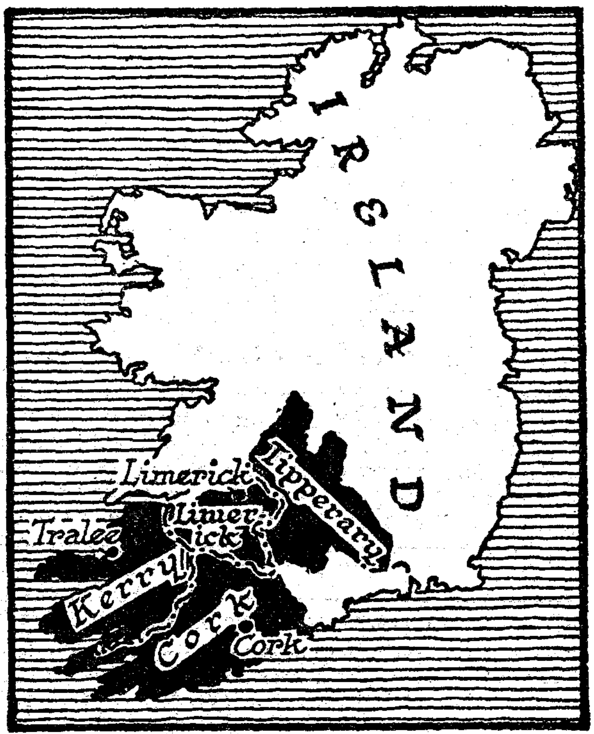
It is obvious that whatever contributes to the general prosperity contributes also to the prosperity of the individual, and what contributes to the good of the whole world benefits every part of the world, this writer goes on to say, and it is just as evident that when one important part of the world is afflicted with disease, it spreads the infection beyond its boundaries. Therefore—

"It would seem to be America's interest to have economic and political health through the whole world, but neither is possible unless the people have enough to eat, for disorder thrives and industry languishes on empty stomachs. In feeding the children of Europe, America is doing more than a humanitarian work; she is advancing her interests, promoting her own safety and that of the world; she is preventing the disorder that leads to rage and riot.

"There is still another purely materialistic advantage in continuing this form of participation in European affairs, and that is the one of future commerce. If one part of the world-machine breaks down, it is bound to derange the whole mechanism. This is a fact that some of those who thought the United States was on a wave of prosperity which would never recede, and that it could withdraw into its shell and ignore the rest of the world, are now slowly beginning to realize.

"They are beginning to see that America must have outside markets, that trade must be international, and that in order to have markets one must have acquaintances and friends. America has made these friends by feeding Europe's starving children; she has made lasting allies of them and their parents, who believe in her disinterestedness and honesty. That friendly confidence, rightly used, may be made the basis for honorable and lasting commercial relations."

IRELAND'S REIGN OF TERROR



From the London "Daily News."

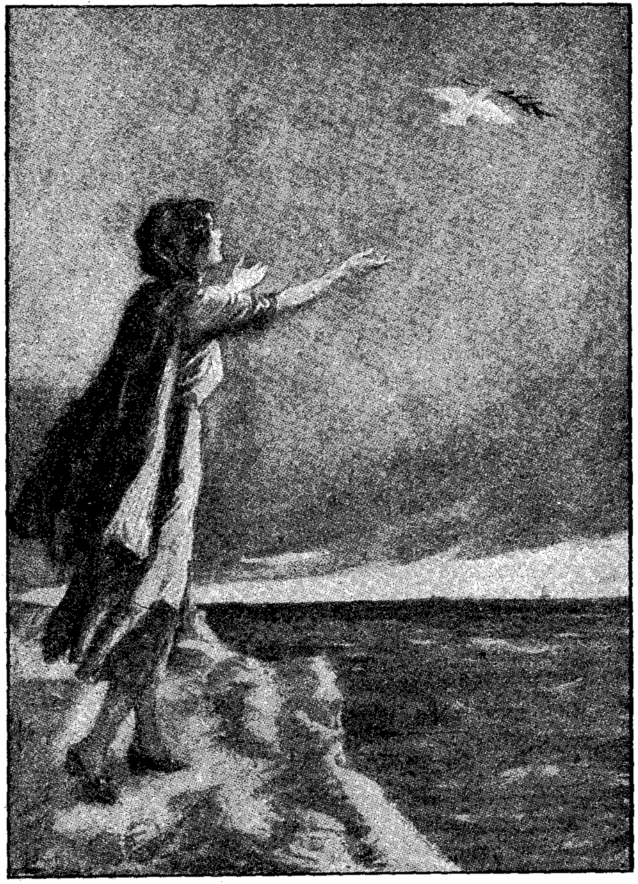
A NEW ASPECT OF IRELAND.

The darkened area shows counties proclaimed under martial law on December 10. To these were added, on January 4, the counties Clare, Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny, and the city of Waterford. Nearly half of Ireland, exclusive of Ulster, is thus dominated by the Crown forces.

THE TRIAL BY FIRE which has been ruining the towns of Ireland and culminated in the Cork conflagration proves the failure of England's martial-law policy, say those English newspapers which have complained for months against "reprisals," but at the same time they note hopefully the attitude taken by the Catholic hierarchy against the "desperado" elements in Sinn Fein. This is a definite movement toward peace which they welcome as becoming evident when, according to press reports, the official investigation concerning the fires in Cork on December 11 is "understood to place the blame for the outrage on a few 'Black and Tans' who were wounded in an ambush at Dillon's Cross earlier in the evening of the same day, or whose friends were attacked." Meanwhile London dispatches advise us that the next maneuver of the Crown to settle affairs in Ireland will be an attempt to establish two Parliaments as provided in the Irish Home-Rule Bill, one of them representing Ulster's six counties and the other representing South Ireland. The machinery necessary for the Ulster Parliament, we read, is "well oiled and there will be no trouble setting it in motion." It is believed in government circles in London that the passage of the Home-Rule Act has changed the whole Irish situation, it is further stated, and that there will be a full list of candidates for the Southern Parliament at the first election and that Sinn Fein will be forced in self-defense to contest the seats. On the subject of martial-law methods in Ireland there is a sharp division of opinion in the English press, for the Unionist newspapers, such as the London *Morning Post*, consider the Irish "menace" as made up of a Sinn Fein that has fallen into the toils of the Bolsheviki. Writing before the publication of the report on the Cork burnings, *The Morning Post* girded at the London *Times*, *Evening News*, and *Westminster Gazette* for describing the conflagration in their head-lines as a "reprisal" or "reprisals," and declared that "they hardly trouble to argue the point; they assume it." All that "our contemporaries" had to go upon "was that some of our police cadets were massacred near Cork half an hour or so before this outrage occurred," and *The Morning Post* continues:

> "There is ample evidence that murder and arson gangs are now going about in Ireland drest up in military and police uniform. We have published several official warnings and proclamations to that effect. If these things are so, is it not probable that as a preliminary to the burning of Cork the conspirators massacred the police with the deliberate intent of fastening suspicion upon them? At all events, we hope we shall not be called 'fantastic' for believing that when massacre and arson take place in the same city the same night they are the work of the same people. And we should like to say one thing more to *The Times*, *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Evening News*, and such other papers as are joining in this hue and cry against the police in Ireland. Arson is a very grave crime; but when all is said it is less heinous than murder. For ourselves, we count the Carnegie Library and the Municipal Offices of Cork as dust in the balance compared with the loss of these dear young Englishmen slaughtered while doing their duty. And when we see English newspapers clamoring over bricks and stones while the murdered corpses of these poor lads are thrown in the shadow, we begin to be ashamed of the British press."

The London *Daily News* has faith in a future of peace "in spite of Cork," and says that while it is evident that "the assassins who form the extreme wing of the Sinn-Fein movement, and who are members of small secret societies acting on their own initiative, and probably containing some of the worse elements of native ruffianism," are prepared to defy the peace policy of recognized Irish leaders, it is important to remember that immediately after the burning of Cork the Roman Catholic Bishop of that city "not only fiercely denounced the attackers of the police, but publicly declared that future perpetrators of similar crimes would be excommunicated from the Church." *The Daily News* proceeds:



THE CALL OF THE COLLEEN.

"Come back to Erin."

—*The Bystander* (London).

> "All who know the intimate relations of the Irish Catholic Church and the Irish people will realize that this is an extraordinary statement. What does it mean? It means that, in the

event of the truce becoming an accomplished fact, the hierarchy will have the support of millions of Irish men and women of all classes in turning the murderers into outlaws among their own people. It means that the Government will indeed have the murderers by the throat, for in hunting them out by legitimate methods they will be operating in the midst of an actively sympathetic instead of an actively hostile population.

"But the essential complement of this is that the Government, on their part, must fulfil their contract. Martial law must be exercised strictly within the limits of the law. Reprisals and reprisalists must be dealt with as resolutely as murders and murderers; and the only possible way of doing that . . . is by placing the entire force of police, including the auxiliaries, under the discipline of the military authorities, with stern and unmistakable instructions to the latter that discipline is to be enforced in accordance with the best traditions of the British Army. These are some of the lessons of Cork. If they are promptly and wisely applied, peace, in spite of Cork, may yet be within measurable distance."

In line with the foregoing is the remark of the London *Evening Standard*, that "after such events as those of the week-end at Cork, the Government can not allow the least latitude to subordinate agents," and we read:

"It has proclaimed martial law in a considerable part of Ireland, and the area will no doubt be extended if the circumstances warrant. We think this decision is wise, if it means that every soldier and policeman in disturbed Ireland will in future be responsible to one military officer, and that military officer will in turn be responsible to the Government, to the House of Commons, and to the people of Great Britain. But martial law, without the strictest discipline on the part of those who administer it, is clearly intolerable, and there must be no further suspicion, in small things or great, of men in uniform getting out of hand or of 'incidents' being connived at by superior officers."

The Manchester *Guardian* reminds us that the Irish question is, "as it has always been, a statesman's job, and neither a soldier's nor a policeman's, and as long as politicians fancy that its settlement can be helped by the burning of Balbriggan or Cork, or the taking of untried men from their beds to be murdered in the road, they are making precisely the mistake of the extreme Sinn-Feiners, and of those Germans who thought that they needed only to bomb open English towns often enough to make us give in." It will be well for all English civilians to restrict their hopes of public benefit from the application of martial law to the modest limit which all soldiers will instinctively fix for theirs, according to *The Guardian*, which explains:

"Thanks to the inherent decency of mankind and the particularly full ration of humane good sense issued by nature to most Englishmen and Scotsmen, martial law is usually administered with amazingly fewer miscarriages of justice than might have been expected. But at best it is only a makeshift, the attempt of well-meaning inexpert men to do an expert's job. The difficulty of getting evidence, which has baffled the regular judges in Ireland, will not be removed by the substitution of military officers. And now, to the difficulties of these amateurs is added the cooperation, or the counter-operation, of a large body of guerrilla police, under a different command and with a looser discipline and a demoralizing tradition of encouraged, or at any rate unpunished, irregularities."

Wide World Photos.

THE MODERN RUINS OF IRELAND.

A long perspective of fire-devoured street blocks in Cork.

A CYNICAL CLOSE-UP OF CHINA

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY in the form of a government is at Peking, that show-place which draws crowds of visitors every year from all parts of the world to gaze on its mighty walls, its great temples and palaces, and to hunt for curiosities, rare and strange, which find their way to the capital from all parts of the country. This cynical tourist-guide remark is made by the Hankow *Central China Post*, an English-language newspaper, said by some to be sympathetic to Japanese ideas and tendencies. The curiosity referred to lies in the fact that the government of a republic of 400,000,000 people has been "voted into power by only one elector," whose name is Chang Tso-lin, a man hitherto "known as the uncrowned king of Manchuria, and a man who, if he is to be judged by his actions, harbors the ambition to become the master of all the rest of China in addition." Together with his friend Tsao Kun, he succeeded in upsetting the former An-fu Club government, we are told, and, by denouncing its members as traitors, contrived to fill their places with nominees of his own making. This daily relates further that:

"In this he was generally supported by the people, who seemed to hold that any change of government was bound to be for the better, but time will tell. Apparently, however, the Cabinet maker does not trust his own appointees, for after having removed his troops from Peking he has sent them back again and placed himself in a position to pull down this Cabinet and set up another should there be any hesitation shown in carrying out his wishes.

"There is a Parliament also in Peking which came into existence in a similar way at a previous date. It does not legislate; it has no power to control the Government; it represents no party in the state, but simply carries on in order to confer a semblance of legality on the steps which may be taken by its paymasters, and to draw its pay. It occupies the place of the guinea-pig directors which dubious company promoters find it advisable to have at their backs in the West. While everything is transacted in their names, and while but for these the public would have no confidence in the schemes being floated, they actually exercise no influence. Tang Chi-yao, who is Chang Tso-lin's competitor for the mastership of China, has also found it advisable to obtain a parliament, so he has purchased one ready made and established it at Chungking."

Some of the recent proceedings of this Government have been mystifying, *The Central China Post* goes on to say. Thus it is realized on every hand that the first step toward the restoration of peace and order in China is the disbandment of the private armies maintained in every province at the expense of the Government or directly quartered on the people. There is an expectation that the "kind-hearted consortium, now prepared to commence operations, will furnish the funds for this purpose." Now, the strange effect of this intention has been that the generals concerned in the disbandment decided "to enroll fresh men as rapidly as they can in order to be in a position to put forward a claim for a larger share of cash." As to the Tuchuns Chang and Tsao, who openly demand the addition of 50,000 men to their armies, we are told, the Government is called upon to furnish these two with $3,000,000 toward the expense, and "the Government has consented to meet the request." Meanwhile:

"Forty millions of the Chinese are said to be in danger of death by starvation unless means can be found to supply them with food till another harvest can be gathered. For this purpose the Government finds it has no money, and proposes to raise some by collecting an extra taxation of 10 per cent. on all goods in the course of transport by water or by land. It also thinks that the famine plea could be effectively used to raise a loan from foreigners, who of late have shut up their pawnshops and are no longer willing to advance money on Chinese pledges—it is quite an original idea to pawn a famine!"

There is more money in China now, perhaps, than ever before, *The Central China Post* declares, for Japan has poured in untold millions by way of loans, and during the war China received prices for her produce never before dreamed of, so it asks:

"Where has all the money gone? It is generally believed, by natives and foreigners, that the bulk of it went into the pockets of the men who run the government and that it is in their own personal power to meet the demands for famine relief."

A Chinese newspaper, the *Shih Shih Hsin Pao* attributes China's national unrest to three sources:

"(1) The famine, which has wrought havoc in no fewer than eight provinces; (2) the excessive military forces stationed in various parts of the country; (3) the collapse of the piece-goods market and the general curtailment of demands for imported foreign merchandise. As a result of these developments, we have to face the problem of dealing with millions of people thrown out of employment in industrial and commercial pursuits. Can we make these men immediately take up work on the farm? We can not do this any more than we can make them all at once forget their town life and give up their town habits. The solution of the problem must, therefore, be sought in other directions."

"Reconstruction" must be "in the hearts as well as on the lips of aggressive militarists, unscrupulous politicians, commercial profiteers, and the avaricious gentry," and this journal adds:

"With union comes strength, and the following program will be found easy of accomplishment:

"1. Production. The production of human necessities should be made the leading enterprise so that all may be clothed and fed. In the absence of machinery, manual labor should be enlisted. 2. Education. The people should be provided with industrial training on a large scale. 3. Thrift. Extravagance in every shape or form should be checked. 4. Waterways and Roads. The surplus of man-power should be employed for the opening up of waterways and the construction of roads. 5. Improved Farming Methods. In order to make every *mou* of land yield its right quota of produce, farming methods should be modernized. 6. More Factories. Plans should be devised for the establishment of an increasing number of factories. In fine, the greatest ill under which China groans to-day is the wastage of man-power in the ranks of the unemployed. If the soldiers were converted into farmers, and greater efforts directed to the production of goods than to their distribution, the dawn of a new China might be safely predicted."

AUSTRALIA'S "PACIFIST MILITARISTS"

"NO ARMY, NO NAVY," cries the editor of *The Australian Worker*, and rouses the ire of some Australian colleagues puzzled by what they call the "queer logic" of labor's antiarmament reasoning. This labor editor says: "In every particle of my being I am saturated with pacificism. . . . I would appeal to the honor and good will of nations, instead of to their fear. I believe that such a policy would succeed infinitely better than any scheme of military preparation." To all this the Sydney *Bulletin* retorts that the only thing "to protect the industrial system, the one factor which may save our cities from the spectacle of sixteen-inch shells bursting in their streets, will be those naval and military preparations which revolt the soul of the new-style labor man. Unbacked by them, the tributes torn from capital by the militarists of the labor army must be as impermanent as cut flowers." This Sydney weekly points out that the Laborites do not go so far as to say that the Australian commonwealth "should scrap the now obsolete R. A. N., but they do reject the idea of cooperating with the Imperial Navy on a scale proportioned to our national responsibility."

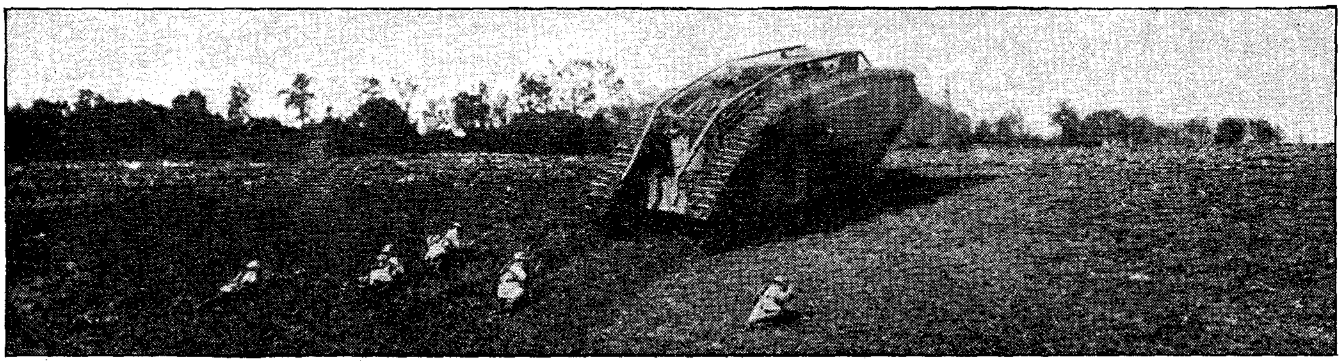
The Bulletin considers it significant that the "semipacifists of Australia never talk half-measures on industrial issues, but only on national ones," and it is recalled that:

"A century ago the working-classes were compulsory pacifists in the industrial sphere. The repeal of the Combination Laws and similar repressive measures made it possible for them to arm. The workers of England would have preferred, no doubt, to secure raised wages and better conditions without the trouble and expense of battling for them, and they would have wished, if possible, to hold or increase such advantages without taxing themselves for the upkeep of more and more union organizers and more and more labor editors. But in temporal as in spiritual affairs the movement which does not go forward goes back. Labor knows perfectly well that if it broke up its defense force to-morrow—in other words, abolished militant unionism—the workers would not be long in reverting to conditions under which they lived in the early part of last century."

Now there may be some germ of sense in the idea that with the total extinction of capital—involving, of course, the departure of the well-paid boss or skilled director or expert or organizer—there will be more wealth available at the cost of less work for the proletariat, but, *The Bulletin* contends, the theory is "opposed to every known economic law." Nevertheless—

"That nations can hold their hardly won social and political privileges by action any less strenuous than that which they adopted to achieve them is a fallacy that has been proved ten thousand times. The whole industrial edifice which the Australian worker has built up in the last quarter of a century, representing a standard of living unequaled for comfort anywhere else, rests broad-based on the exclusion of cheap labor. But within a few days' steam of the commonwealth's northern shores there exists the biggest cheap-labor market in the world. Japan, which constitutes part of it, is in effect 3,000 miles nearer Australia than it was in 1914. The formidable people of that country, whose newspapers make no effort to conceal the fact that they intend to expand—and, in fact, must do so—are already established in the Caroline and Marshall islands, and they are fast filling the Marquesas and Loyalty islands, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia; while there is a suspicion not far removed from certainty that large numbers are illicitly entering the commonwealth. It can only be a matter of time—they are saying it themselves daily in their vernacular press—when the acid test will be put upon our Alien Immigration Restriction policy. It will avail nothing then that capital should have just sustained the knock-out blow and that legislation should be on the statute-books designed to provide every citizen with £10 for a working week of forty hours or less. It will likewise avail nothing if, in face of Japan's four 32,000-ton battle-ships of the 1920 class, and of its modern air-force comprising 700 efficient pilots, we are able only to present the light cruiser *Adelaide*, which was laid down in 1916, and an air-service which does not possess even one fighting plane."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



United States Official Photo.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST "TANKS" GOING INTO BATTLE: THE BRITISH MARK IV.

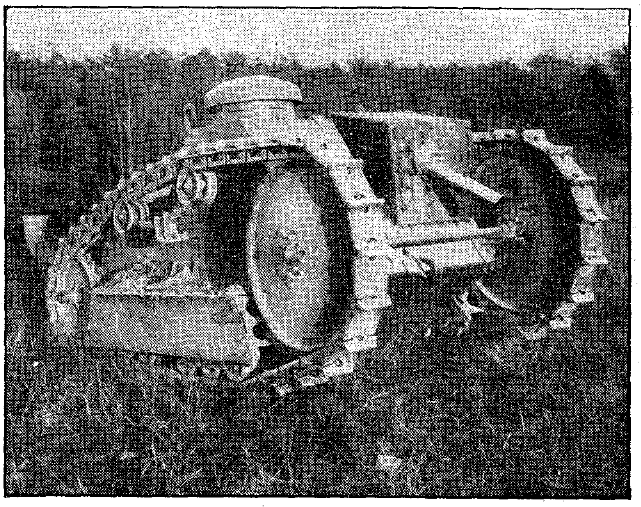
HOW THE "TANK" WAS EVOLVED

THE "LAND BATTLE-SHIP" was introduced only during the last stage of the world-war, yet at its close there were many varieties, made and developed by several different nations. Maj. Raymond E. Carlson, U. S. A., who writes on the subject in *Army Ordnance* (Washington), enumerates British, French, Italian, American, and even German tanks. The British alone had at least eight models. Major Carlson says that improvement continues and that the tank of the future will be far more effective than any of the varieties used in the war. At Cambrai alone, the Major tells us, the tanks saved $25,000,000 and 10,000 human lives by making unnecessary the use of artillery preparation and of men to cut the entanglements. It is fortunate for the Allied cause, he says, that the tank came from hardy stock. Stern necessity and persistent determination were its creators. It was almost disowned by its rightful parent, the Army, and was developed under the British Admiralty. The first designs were completed under Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, director of naval construction, and the first tank was built at Lincoln, England. The difficulties encountered in the early tank production were innumerable. He writes:

"The principle underlying all tank development was covered in the following patent taken out in 1770 by Richard Edgeworth:

"'In making portable railways to wheel carriages, so that several pieces of wood are connected to the carriage which it moves in regular succession in such a manner that a sufficient length of railing is constantly at rest for the wheels to roll upon, and that when the wheels have nearly approached the extremity of this part of the railway their motion shall lay down a fresh length of rail in front, the weight of which shall assist in raising such parts of the rail as the wheels have already passed over, and thus the rails, which are taken up from the rear, are in succession laid down in the front, so as to furnish constantly a railway for the wheels to roll upon.'

"The forerunner of the present whippet type is found in a tractor patented in 1888 in the United States and known as the 'Batter' tractor. In type of track and contour, and in method of drive, except that steam was used instead of gas-engine power, this tractor very closely resembles the present-day fighting machine.



THE FORD BABY TANK: IT WEIGHS THREE TONS.

Too late for the last war, but ready for the next.

"Numerous attempts to produce land battle-ships are on record. All of the vehicles were of a wheeled type, and during the past war various proposals were made to employ large wheels on tanks so that they could easily roll over such obstacles as trenches, entanglements, etc. The impracticability of this large wheel is obvious from considerations of weight, ground pressure, steering-power, and target which it presents. The caterpillar form of track on the Mark VIII Tank gives a ground contact greater than a wheel 100 feet in diameter.

"The possibilities of the caterpillar track for tank use were shown during maneuvers and tests of American-built caterpillar tractors. The use of the all-around caterpillar tracks gave the tank its uncanny trench-crossing ability.

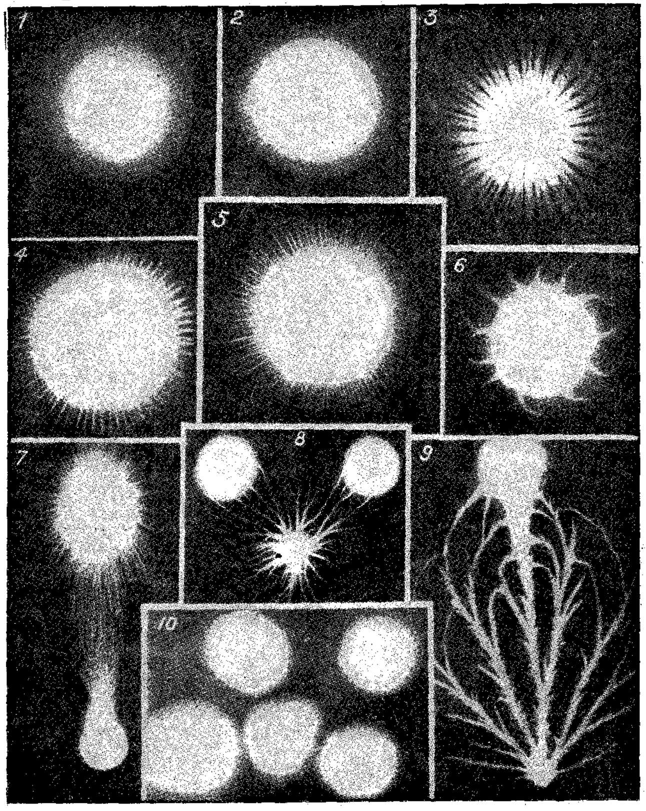
"The first tanks were built with the utmost secrecy. Not even the workmen in the shops knew the real purpose of the machine they were building. This was accomplished by spreading broadcast the information that the machines were to be used for carrying water in Egypt, and the name 'water-carrier' actually appeared on all correspondence and records. For various reasons, among them the tendency to abbreviate, this name was gradually changed to tank and has clung to the machines ever since.

"When America entered the war our knowledge of tanks was practically nil. But the American command in France saw great possibilities in tanks and set out to learn about them. What they learned and did resulted in a tank-building program of over 4,000 light tanks, to be constructed in the United States, and a joint program with England for building heavy tanks. Additional numbers and types of tanks developed later.

"The pressing question was, How to produce the most tanks in the shortest time without interfering with other Allied and American projects. How could these great machines of war be transported across to France when tonnage was so vital? How could we secure the necessary armor-plate, which required years of experience and trial to perfect? World's resources of raw material and skilled labor were being exhausted. How could we utilize them most efficiently for production of tanks?

"Cooperation with England guaranteed the most efficient tank from a fighting standpoint; coordination of manufacturing and transport facilities, making armor-plate in England, making machined parts in America, where we had great capacity available. Building a factory in France for the assembly of components, shipping components 'knocked-down' from England and America to this factory and saving ship space—all this was in line with the Ordnance policy of cooperating to the fullest degree with our Allies in shipping components of guns, shells, machinery, and other munitions in lieu of producing at home a lesser number of completed units.

"All this was done. A capacity of 300 to 500 tanks per month was arranged for, and a large number of British components were actually at the assembly plant in France when the armistice was signed.



IMITATION LIGHTNING MADE IN THE LABORATORY.

FIGS. 1 and 2, negative ball-discharges.—3, bursting of a negative globe.—4 and 5, negative balls with circumferential rays.—6, record of the superposition of a negative ball and a positive spray.—7, positive emanation stretching toward a negative ball.—8, simultaneous record of a positive spray and two negative balls.—9, branches of a spray embracing balls.—10, negative balls deformed by mutual influence.

"The first British tank, the Mark I, utilized as many standard farm-tractor parts as possible, the engine and transmission being taken from the Foster-Daimler tractor and adapted to the tank by the addition of gears and chain-drive to the tank driving-sprockets. The Mark II, III, and IV were variants.

"The Mark V tank marked an important step forward—one-man control and epicyclic gearing. In the Mark IV tank the average speed was about 1 mile per hour, while the Mark V gave an average speed of 2½ to 3 miles per hour.

"By this time the Germans had begun to widen their trenches in an effort to keep tanks from breaking through, and this required larger tanks. After unsatisfactory attempts had been made to lengthen Mark IV tanks by the addition of tails or 'tadpoles,' the Mark V one-star was brought out, which was a Mark V tank with a 6-foot gusset in its middle, bringing its total length up to 32 feet.

"The Hindenburg line was holding up the show, and a heavier and better tank was needed for the break through. When the Anglo-American Treaty was signed and the design of the new joint tank begun, Allied tank authorities were unanimously of the opinion that this tank must cross the Hindenburg line. Judging from its performance in actual tests, it would have done it hands down. This tank weighs 40 tons, is 34 feet long, carries 11 men, and is armed with two 6-pounder cannon and 5 machine guns.

"Numerous other types were designed and built, and in addition to the Mark IV and Mark V, the Medium Mark A, or whippet, deserves mention. This whippet was lighter and faster than previous types and rendered remarkable service. The experiences of the crew of one whippet, *The Musical Box*, read like tales of the strangest fiction. In one place they ran across thirty men, gunners of a German battery, and 'accounted' for the lot. In another they broke up a transport-train behind the lines and at another place 'accounted' for sixty Germans. This only illustrates the possibilities of the 'steel cavalry.'

"Tanks were being developed in France about the same time. The French tanks were originally designed for purposes of carrying up infantry, the principle of employment being similar to the famous 'Horse of Troy,' used by the Greeks in the capture of Troy, as told in the 'Iliad.'

"The American tank program consisted of the French Renault type modified only to permit American production, the Anglo-American Mark VIII tank, and in addition an American Mark VIII program and the Ford three-ton tank. Altho only a few experimental Ford tanks were built, the production of 15,000 was authorized and would have been turned out. This tank was first and foremost a production job, utilizing a great many standard Ford-car parts. Numerous other experimental types were also built, but never produced in quantities.

"Germany made a feeble and tardy effort to get tanks, and was only able to turn out the *Elfreida* type, whose usefulness was about nil, judging by the fact that it moved about sluggishly and mired down completely when rough ground was encountered."

The efficiency of tanks, like other weapons, is only relative, depending upon the effectiveness of counter-measures. Efforts have been and are being made, Major Carlson tells us, to make tanks more reliable, give them greater mobility, better vision, and develop better means of communication. These are being concentrated along the line of producing one type of tank—a tank that can do everything the large and small tanks did and do it better. Considerable success is reported, and we now hear of tanks capable of speeds up to twenty miles per hour and able to run long distances on one fill of fuel. He goes on:

"This past war has proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt the vast possibilities of mechanical warfare. Mechanical power against man-power is an uneven match. Whether or not we profit from this war's experience depends upon ourselves. A broad and comprehensive military policy for the use of tanks must constantly be preached. Design of mechanically better tanks must be stimulated, and this means that Congress must provide money both for experimental designs and the production of tanks for the equipment of service units.

"Why was Germany successful in the early days of the war? Because of the nearer approach to perfection of her weapons. There is reason to believe that mechanics will still further revolutionize the science of warfare. Millions of men in the field, men to train, clothe, feed, transport, and care for, may soon be a memory of yesterday. In their place will come new machines of war mechanically operated.

"Future tanks must be universal in their use. They must be able to pass through land and water obstacles with impunity. They must be mobile, capable of high speeds to enable quick concentration, and stunning blows to be struck the enemy. Better eyes and ears must be given them so that the tank commander can, if he desires, talk to his tanks from his armored airplane and send messages to the rear. Gas protection will be necessary. Means for screening their movements by smoke or other devices must be available. They will probably rely on radio direction or improved compasses to get their bearings. It is not beyond the pale of conception to draw a mental picture of a noiseless, speedy, amphibious tank, protected against gas, airplanes, and mines, able to run at speeds up to twenty-five miles per hour, with fuel and food-supplies to last for days, and able to talk to airplanes above the tank headquarters in the rear. With thousands of such machines the result would be inevitable.

"Above all, these future tanks must be designed for quantity production. This war has shown that not only the army but the people of the whole country make war. America is essentially an industrial nation, and a tremendous factor for preparedness would be advanced designs of tanks capable of being produced by the thousands. The success of future wars will not be measured in terms of men, but in terms of mechanical improvements over men."

"CHAIN LIGHTNING" AN ILLUSION

"QUICKER THAN CHAIN LIGHTNING" is a meaningless compliment, if we are to accept the report of a French scientist that no such thing exists. That all lightning is ball lightning, and appears as a crinkly line only because of its rapid motion, is suggested by Prof. Stéphane Leduc, of the Nantes School of Medicine, France, in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris). This article, which was originally read by the author before a recent convention of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, contains photographs of globular electrical discharges obtained by Professor Leduc in his laboratory. He writes:

"The reading of books gives one an idea that ball lightning is an illusion and that chain lightning is the reality. Experimental study suggests that the ball-discharge of electricity is the reality and that chain lightning is an illusion resulting from the retinal persistence of the impressions made by the luminous sphere in rapid motion. The luminous track of the lightning flash has no more actual existence than the fiery band that we think we see at night when we wave a burning stick.

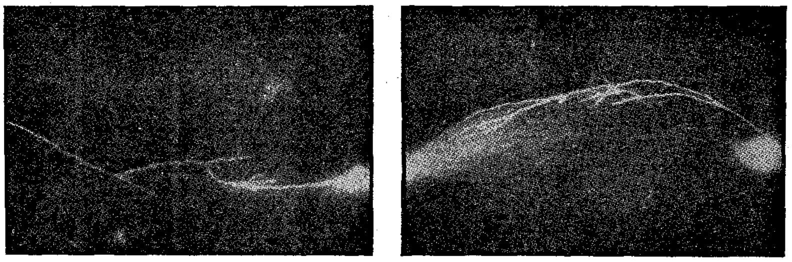
"In 1899 I described, under the name of 'globular moving spark,' a luminous globule separating from a point in connection with the negative pole of a static electric machine and coming to rest on the surface of a photographic plate. This tiny luminous ball behaved exactly like the descriptions of ball lightning; it moved very slowly over the plate in the most capricious way; it stopt, then started again, sometimes finally exploding and disappearing.

"It is easy to understand that the negative luminous ball leaves a trace, as it moves forward, by reducing the silver salt on the sensitive plate.

"Following up this study of the electric discharge, we have sought to produce this ball in a uniform field of force where it would tend to move in only one direction. We placed a photographic plate, parallel to the armatures, in the dielectric substance of an air-condenser, and we found that the discharge took place simultaneously in both directions, negative from the armature to the sensitive plate and of positive character from sensitive plate to the metal armature. Both were recorded on the sensitive plate, either separately or superposed, the negative discharge photographed as a luminous sphere. If the negative armature is moved away from the plate the ball bursts and there are recorded rays from its circumference. If negative electric balls be received simultaneously at near-by points, the photograph shows how they react upon each other. The positive discharges have quite another character. They are only slightly luminous, and instead of being spherical they assume a spraylike form, whose branches stretch out toward the balls as shown in the photograph. More often the two discharges are superposed.

"It would seem to follow from these experiments that the electric discharge takes place in two directions at once, from the positive a faint and branching spray, while from the negative there is a brilliant ball. This ball gives the illusion of chain lightning, and under certain conditions may move slowly and capriciously, as ball lightning has been described as doing.

"The positive discharge is represented by the beautiful flickerings that often illumine the horizon in summer nights when the sky is blue and cloudless. These are formed by discharges from the high positive regions of the atmosphere toward the negative earth. This phenomenon may be easily imitated with the positive armature of an air condenser, and may be recorded by photography as shown in the illustration."

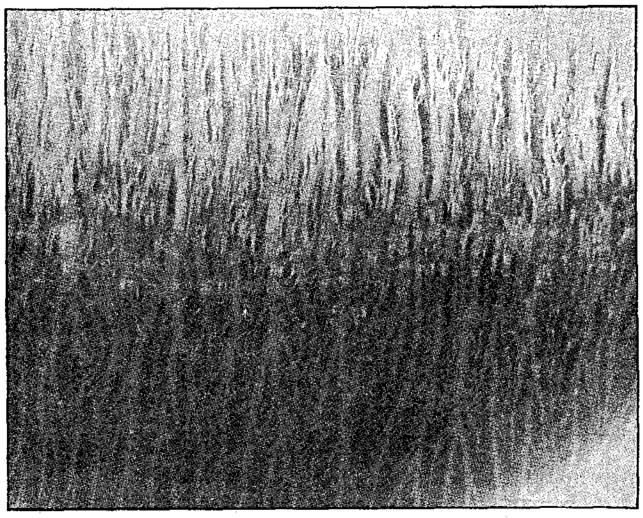


HOW A BALL CAN IMITATE "CHAIN LIGHTNING."

Capricious trace of a negative luminous globule moving slowly on a sensitive plate. Each bifurcation corresponds to the bursting of a ball into two others.

FALLING PRICES AND RISING FIRES

A WAVE OF INCENDIARY FIRES may follow in the wake of the drop in prices, is the warning sounded by Fire Marshal John G. Gamber, of Illinois, president of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America, at the convention of this organization in New York on December 8. After reminding his hearers of reports that manufacturers are flooded with cancelation orders and that merchants are carefully refraining from stocking up, with resulting curtailment of production by manufacturers, and in some cases a suspension of operation, he goes on to say:



MAN-MADE "HEAT LIGHTNING."

Discharge from the positive plate of an air-condenser producing "heat-lightning" effect.

"I believe the situation is desperate in some lines and mighty uncertain in others. There are, no doubt, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of firms and individuals whose resources will not carry them through the crisis. We all know also there have been a lot of speculators who have been making handsome profits without a legitimate business investment. They have been holding stocks on borrowed capital because enormous price inflation covered the interest and left a handsome speculative profit. Curtailment of credit has knocked the props from under them.

"During the era when prices reached their high level, insurance was generally increased to cover the values. It was necessary to readjust insurance to the higher levels on which business was being conducted. For months insurance companies have viewed with concern the possibilities of a radical price drop, but they have been preplexed with the uncertainties of the situation. Insurance has not been readjusted to the present conditions of lower values and reduced stocks. Practically speaking, this amounts to overinsurance at a time when business is hard prest.

"What the future holds no one can tell. Opinions differ. There is a genuine fear that fires for gain will become a real menace. On the other hand, there is a hope that there will be stabilization at various levels until the final level is reached, and that the whole readjustment will be accomplished without serious panic or disorder.

"I am an optimist, but I believe in looking facts squarely in the face. It was more than a coincidence that the moral hazard was practically wiped out during the months of soaring prices. It is more than a coincidence that fires have been noted in certain lines on the heels of a falling market. Human nature has not changed, and during periods of serious price recession the moral hazard has always been present.

"Personally, I am prepared for anything, and I think we all may well be. I believe we are already at grips with the moral hazard in a very real sense altho we have not yet fully appreciated the fact. There is one element which I fear especially, and that is indiscriminate burning. By that I mean the wholesale destruction of other occupancies as incidental to the fire in which the crook is interested. Boldness and utter disregard of life and property have characterized the wave of crime which has been sweeping the country. It would be surprizing if we did not have to face the same conditions in dealing with the incendiary, who is the most despicable of all criminals. Some of the recent large fires of undetermined origin, menacing whole sections of valuable business property, have been suspicious enough to justify fears in this direction."

Speaking in conclusion on the general problems of fire-prevention, Marshal Gamber went on to say:

> "The times in which we live are momentous. Fire-prevention is one of the most important problems we face. The fire loss of the nation is now averaging one million dollars a day. The country can not continue to stand the tremendous drain that is sapping its resources uselessly. It is estimated that a return to prewar conditions of living would call for the construction of 3,340,000 homes by 1926. In 1919 only 70,000 were built.
>
> "Meantime we are burning at the rate of 13,000 dwellings annually. The terrific factory, mercantile, and warehouse losses must be stopt. The new hazards which have been developed, especially through the use of gasoline and volatile oils, must be regulated and made safe. The killing and maiming of thousands annually must be curbed. Fire-prevention rather than fire-extinguishment is the big thing for the future, and I believe the time is near at hand when local fire chiefs will be appointed because they are experts in fire-prevention. Training must be provided for these men.
>
> "These problems are common through all States and call for the strongest possible cooperation of fire-prevention officials."

A 12,000,000-TON RAIL SHORTAGE

OUR RAILROADS need at this moment, to restore them to prewar condition, millions of tons more of rails than we are at present able to turn out, even if we spread the production over a period of years. We are making more steel ingots than ever, but we are using them for the manufacture of other things than rails; and some of our rail plants have been altered to produce these other things, still further limiting our industrial ability in this direction. Charles W. Gennet, a Chicago engineer, who writes on this rail shortage in *The Iron Age* (New York), considers the manufacture of rail steel as of more importance than that of any other steel product, and he believes that its quality needs almost as much attention as its quantity. Present practise, he thinks, is much too exacting in some respects and too lax in others, and the whole system of specifications and tests needs revision. When the failure of a rail may mean the wreck of a train and the injury or death of hundreds of passengers, no care spent on this problem is superfluous. Writes Mr. Gennet:

> "This large deficiency may seem unreasonable, but a moment's reflection and the fact that it implies bringing the roads to a prime condition will perhaps show its consistency. In this connection it is surprizing to note the large amount of light section-rails existing on important lines where motive power and rolling-stock are not only constantly increasing in weight, but where traffic is becoming much heavier. For example, on ten important railroads there was approximately 32,500 miles of rail weighing less than 80 pounds per yard at the beginning of 1917. Replacing this with 85-pound rail would require over 4,000,000 tons of new steel, or 30 per cent. of the country's calculated shortage.
>
> "The shortage can be estimated in another way. For six years prior to 1914 the total consumption of all rails in the United States was 16,085,000 tons, or an average per year of 2,680,000 tons. For the six years 1914 to 1919, inclusive, the total consumption was 12,124,000 tons, or an average of 2,020,000 tons. Thus, the total deficiency in consumption for six years is approximately 4,000,000 tons, to which must be added probably a million tons more for the year now ending. In other words, 5,000,000 tons of rail should be provided at once to balance the rate of consumption that existed for six years prior to the war, and, needless to say, this figure takes no account of the tremendously increased volume of traffic which has worn out rails with great rapidity in the last few years.
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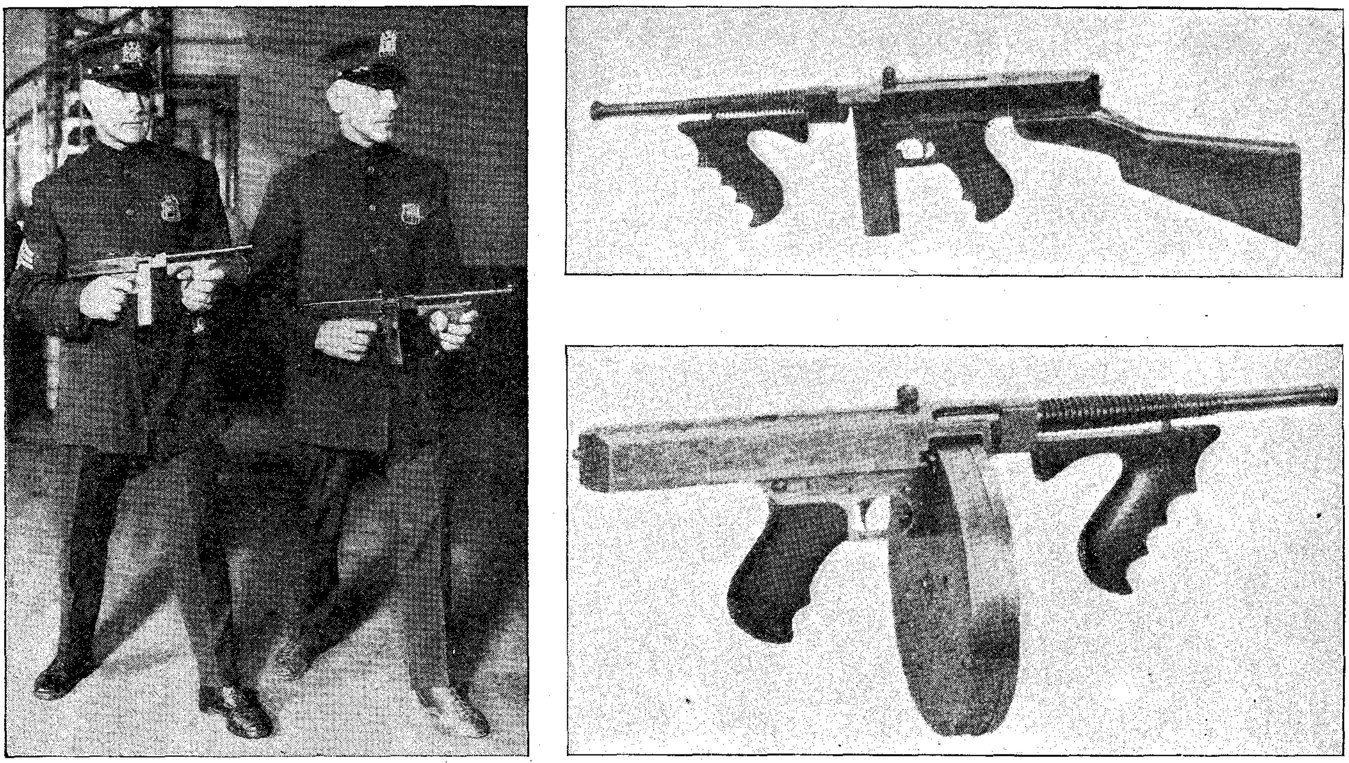
> "Calculations, therefore, indicate that as an emergency measure 5,000,000 tons should be immediately furnished the roads, while in addition there is an apparent shortage of 7,000,000 tons more necessary to put the roads in proper physical condition. These tonnages, representing deficiencies, must be supplied over and above the normal consumption."

A POCKET MACHINE GUN

A PISTOL WITH THE POWER, rapidity, and effectiveness of a machine gun—such is the new "submachine" weapon recently adopted for use by the New York Police Department. Capt. E. C. Crossman, a United States Army ordnance expert, writing in *The Scientific American*, pronounces it "the most efficient man-killer yet produced," and where bandits rob banks in gangs and make their "getaway" in automobiles, a little long-range man-killing is evidently what is needed. It emits "a reverberating roar of shots" that lasts while the trigger is held back, until the magazine is empty, spurting out 1,500 of them every minute—a higher rate, Captain Crossman asserts, than that of any other machine weapon ever devised. With all these features the gun is only 22 inches long and weighs but seven pounds. "A compromise pistol and rifle," the writer calls it, "with the speed of fire of the highest-speed aircraft machine guns." Captain Crossman bids us remember that the marksmanship of the average policeman with the average revolver is something to make honest men turn pale and the women and children duck for the subway. He says:

> "Here and there are exceptions, but as a general rule policemen seem far inferior to yeggs when it comes to hitting things they intend hitting with the pocket gun. I do not know whether the yegg spends some portion of his ill-gotten gains in target practise or whether his ability to hit, where the officer misses, is due merely to the cussedness of inanimate nature. The fact remains. Wherefore, the announcement in the public prints of the adoption by the New York police of the wicked little submachine gun is, of course, interesting to those persons who wish to see the customary New York brand of gunplay made a little less one-sided.
>
> "Without doubt the early future will see a happy coincidence of a policeman skilled in the pointing of the new weapon and an automobile full of yeggs willing to engage in the customary running gun-flight. The result will be the worst-shot-up assortment of crooks that has come to the attention of the coroner.
>
> "The new gun as adopted by New York consists of a seven-pound weapon, 22 inches over all, and capable of being carried in concealment. It is a sort of a compromise between a pistol and a rifle, with the speed of fire of the highest speed aircraft machine guns.
>
> "As designed for American use it is chambered for the caliber .45 automatic pistol cartridge, with its powerful and knock-down blow inflicted by the 230-grain bullet. The barrel is less than a foot long. A grip for the left hand lies below the center of the barrel, while another for the right hand lies near the rear end of the gun, below the breech-casing. The magazine is between the two grips.
>
> "So arranged, the gun is intended to be fired from the waist-line, the fire being directed by the sense of feel, as one throws a stone, and as used in the 'marching fire' of attacking infantry during the war. The arm is truly automatic, not the semi-automatic self-loading type so often miscalled automatic. Such arms require a pull of the trigger for each shot, the mechanism merely ejecting and reloading the gun. The submachine gun is a true machine gun in that it fires as long as the trigger is held back and the cartridge supply kept up. This particular arm, however, has a theoretical speed of fire of 1,500 shots per minute, higher than any other weapon on earth, and three times as high as the average of machine guns used for land use among various armies.
>
> "If the trigger is held back, the result is a verberating roar of shots coming so fast that the ear can not distinguish them apart. This, of course, empties a twenty-shot magazine in less than a second; but the fire is easily controlled by the trigger pressure, and I found no trouble in firing single shots merely by a quick pressure of the trigger and instant release. Any number of shots between the single shot and the entire capacity of the magazine is thus at the disposal of the firer.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

1—New York policemen using the new pocket machine gun which fires .45-caliber automatic pistol cartridges at the theoretical rate of 1,500 shots per minute—higher than that of any other machine gun. 2—The pocket machine gun fitted with the 20-shot box-type magazine, and gun butt. 3—The pocket machine gun fitted with the drum-shaped magazine carrying 50 or 100 rounds.

TWO TYPES OF THE POCKET MACHINE GUN AND HOW THE GUN IS USED BY THE NEW YORK POLICE.

"Were the gun designed for a military cartridge and of this weight and proportions, it would, of course, be absolutely unmanageable in automatic fire. Those who have used the 16-pound light Browning automatic rifle can testify to the difficulty of keeping the gun from whirling the firer around and twisting the gun toward the sky. The recoil of the .45 pistol cartridge, however, is very light. The gun is fed by magazines of varying capacity from the flat, box-type, 20-shot affair to the drum-shaped carrying 50 or 100. A feature of the arm is its absolute simplicity and fewness of parts. When resolved into its components for cleaning one can discover only fourteen or fifteen parts, and the gun is taken down without a tool and in a few seconds.

"The arm is novel in that its designers arranged it to be oiled —as they say—like any other gas-engine, which is, of course, the correct classification of the automatic rifle or machine gun. Felt pads lying within the receiver walls, and so out of the way of dust and grip, are impregnated with oil, which the bolt picks up in its reciprocating motion. The advisability of oil in a machine gun for military use is open to question, but the certainty of function of this little gun, and its terrific rate of fire, evidently owe much to the oiling of the parts and lead to thought as to whether or not this is not desirable with any other weapon of this high-speed, heating, and hitherto rather unreliable type. Nothing more elaborate is required in this oiling than a squirt of an oil-can into the pads every 500 shots or so, nor will the gun cease to function if it is not oiled.

"Used under the most favorable conditions, in the hands of skilled mechanics most machine guns look simply childish in certainty of function and endurance when compared to that other gas-engine—the motor of the small car. A stoppage, a broken part, a jam—one of the three would occur with the most reliable machine gun of them all about every 1,000 rounds fired.

"One thousand impulses of any given cylinder in the automotor will, in high gear, run the little car something like a mile, and a 100-mile run means that each cylinder has fired a hundred times as many 'shots' as the machine gun averages between bits of trouble. Not even the most pessimistic of car-owners will deny that the motor will run the car a hundred miles without stop, jam, or break.

"Possibly, therefore, the decision of the latest entrants into the machine-gun market to use lubrication is based on sound judgment. There is also the possibility that they are making a virtue out of a necessity."

After firing the gun several hundred rounds, Captain Crossman would class it as the equal of a score of average policemen firing as the average policeman fires. And it is far easier to train one man to become expert with the gun than it is to raise the shooting of twenty policemen to the expert stage. He continues:

"There would be no trouble whatever for one man firing the gun to sweep a street clear from curb to curb, but, after all, its greatest strength lies in its moral effect. Killing many of the common American sort of mob is unfortunate unless the right ones can be selected for the slaughter. Mobs as a rule are composed of 10 per cent. vicious (the leaders) and 90 per cent. fools. Wherefore, the dispersing of the crowds without bloodshed is usually desirable. It would be a most vicious and determined aggregation that would stand up to the fire of one of these guns, after a couple of bursts had been fired over their heads or into the street in front of them. Moreover, one of the guns, mounted on a patrol-wagon or automobile, would riddle a car attempting to run by or to escape *via* the stern-chase route.

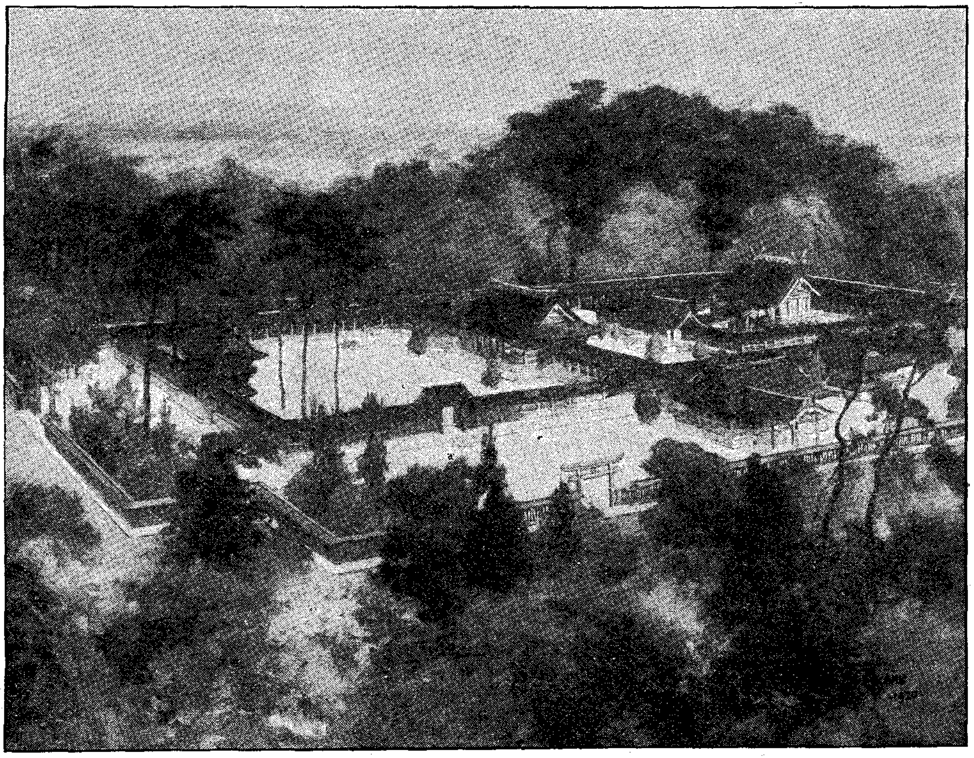
"The locking bolt of the arm is worthy of notice as embodying a new principle in machine-gun and self-loading arm mechanism. It consists of a wedge, sliding nearly vertical, and locking the barrel extension and receiver together. Its slots are cut at an angle of about 80 degrees with the axis of the barrel and its extension. It was found years ago by Commander Blish, of the United States Navy, the inventor of the device, that a wedge so arranged would hold while the breech pressure of the exploding cartridge remained high, but the instant or as soon as the bullet left the muzzle the adhesion between wedge and its slots ceased, and the remaining backward pressure would compel the wedge to slide downward and unlock the breech mechanism. The principle applies to other forms of breech mechanisms, where the locking is done by cams without a final bearing at right angles to the line of backward thrust."

Captain Crossman states as his conclusion that the gun functions at extraordinary speed and with more than normal machine-gun reliability. With its small size, its light weight, its tremendous rate of fire, and its ease of control, he pronounces it "the most efficient man-killer of any firearm yet produced."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AN AUSTERE SHRINE FOR AN AUSTERE EMPEROR



THE HEART OF OLD JAPAN ENSHRINED IN THE MODERN EMPIRE.

In the innermost temple of this embowered enclosure is the resting-place of the late Emperor and Empress—a Shinto shrine, the only one built in modern times, where the people may worship the memory of "one of the greatest representatives of the long Imperial line."

JAPAN HAS DEIFIED her late Emperor within a new shrine where the people may worship his memory. Like his life, the shrine is simple, as Japanese shrines go, but it is elaborate enough to consume five years in building. *The Far East* (Tokyo) speaks of the erection of this shrine, called in Japanese the *Meiji Jingu*, as "an unprecedented event in modern history." Most of the great Shinto shrines are hoary with age, some of them dating back a thousand years. It is the first time in Japanese history that a shrine has been dedicated on such an elaborate scale to a departed Emperor—"the Imperial household, the Government, and the people contributing the funds for this memorial." Considering the fact that Japan is regarded the most "modern of nations eager to embrace all the features of Western life," this return upon its own most ancient past is remarkable. It seems that the late Emperor was held in such high esteem that immediately upon his death there was a demand for a shrine—"a place where the people could pour out their devotion and express their loyalty to one of the greatest representatives of the long Imperial line." When it was decided to answer this demand, "a special commission began research work in connection with the history of shrines, their architecture, and Shinto rites and observances." A comparative study of Japanese shrines was made before a decision was reached, for "there are many styles of architecture to be found among the shrines of the land." Thus:

"There is the far-famed and very ancient shrine at Izumo, in the Province of the Gods, where the Imperial ancestors are worshiped, which is laid out on a grand scale. Much more modern is the Yasukuni shrine in Tokyo, where after the Russo-Japanese War the spirits of soldiers slain in battle were enshrined, and at the entrance to which stands the huge bronze *torii*, one of the sights of the capital. There is also the beautiful Itsukushima shrine at Miyajima, in the Inland Sea, while Kyoto and Osaka have each very ancient shrines. Elegance of architecture characterizes the Kasuga shrine at Nara, as well as the two Kamo shrines in Kyoto. The simple shrine of Ise, directly under the protection of the Imperial family, has an impressiveness all its own, the primitive buildings, nestling beneath ancient cryptomeria trees, suggesting a Japan remotely distant from the present. For splendor of architecture there is the Nikko shrine, resplendent in red lacquer without, and carved and gorgeously decorated within, the memorial to Iyeyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun.

"With so many and varied types of shrine architecture to choose from, it is interesting to discover that while Meiji shrine might have combined the most attractive features of them all, the builders have kept stedfastly in mind the greatest simplicity combined with the utmost dignity. The people like to remember the austerity of the late Emperor's daily régime, and the buildings are therefore in accordance with the monarch's simple life."

Old Japan is also enshrined here. The surrounding buildings, comprising weather-beaten houses and shops, show architectural features from all nations under the sun. "A sight of Meiji shrine in its setting, a deeply wooded park, is like some golden Shinto dream, an apparition that is not of this world." Further:

"The whole construction is of *hinoki* wood from the Imperial forest reserves of Kiso, that combines the tint of cowslips with the sheen of satin. Seen in the mellow light of a late autumn afternoon, the walls and gates appear to glow like gold, and must, indeed, look like some enchanted fairy palace in the moonlight.

"A more perfect example of wooden architecture could hardly be found in the wide world. The pillars and the wood used throughout were all prepared by hand, not a modern saw profaned the material; not a single iron nail went into the building, the whole a wonderful expression of the Japanese joiner's art.

"There are four entrances to the park that surrounds the shrine, and at two are erected large wooden *torii*, always a characteristic feature of the Japanese landscape. The main approach to the shrine is through a colossal *torii*, the largest in Japan, its two great pillars giant tree trunks, some eight hundred years old, patriarchs of the Formosan forest, brought all the way from Arisan, the highest mountain in the Japanese Empire. The wood has been left in its natural state, and the only decorations are the gold Imperial crests, the chrysanthemum of sixteen petals, on the cross-beams.

"Passing through this imposing Shinto symbol, the way leads onward through the dense trees, and a turn brings the worshiper suddenly upon the outer fence and inner roof-covered corridor that surrounds the whole. Three stone-paved courtyards form wide spaces within the sacred precincts, and a wooden *torii*, smaller but exactly similar to the great *torii* just passed, forms the gateway framed against tall pine-trees. Just outside this *torii* are small buildings with gray granite water-basins where the worshipers may purify themselves before entering.

"At the end of the first courtyard facing the entrance *torii* is the first gate, a two-storied structure crowned by a square roof that rises upward at the four corners, thatched with brown bark, the eaves an arrangement of intricate beam-ends decorated with gold. A narrow balustrade runs around the middle of this entrance-gate that rises above the elaborate-roofed corridor of which it is a part. The structure lifts itself up invitingly above the walls, the pure wood satisfying and refreshing to the eyes, quickening the worshiper's interest, and urging him onward to the second court, in the center of which the sacred dances are to be performed. This is the largest court, and is surrounded on three sides by an open corridor supported by many pillars. To the right and left are entrances to the park, outside of which may be seen *torii* outlined against green verdure.

"Facing this courtyard is the impressive Worship Hall, elevated on a stone foundation and approached by a flight of granite steps. It is a wide structure crowned by a heavy brown thatched bark roof, the whole front enclosed by doors that fold back and remain open; within are large pillars supporting the ceiling, and the floor is of stone.

"After egress from this building the worshiper finds himself in a small courtyard, beyond which is the inner gate—the Imperial chrysanthemum crest in openwork carvings upon the two doors. A glimpse within these doors reveals the sanctuary where the spirits of the late Emperor and Empress are enshrined. This building has a high wooden foundation, and, while the smallest of the group, is by far the most impressive. The steep steps leading to the doors are of wood ornamented with gilt designs, and the double doors also gleam with this decoration. It is the massive bark-thatched roof that claims the attention, the steep sloping roof decorated on the ridge by Shinto symbols associated with Japan's ancient past, and unlike anything to be found in any other part of the world."

The important points in the individual biography of the Emperor thus honored are also given in an article in *The Far East:*

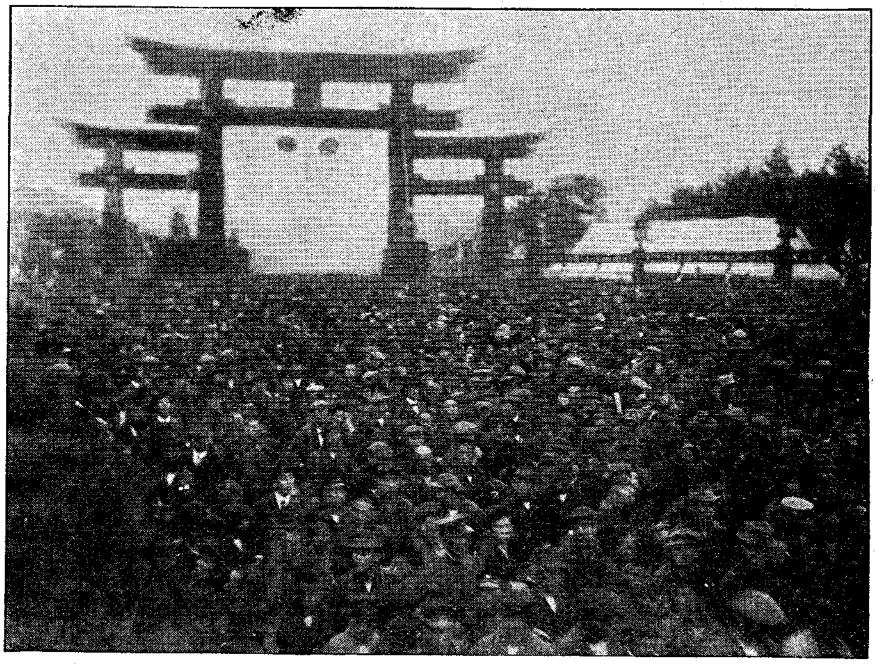
"Mutsuhito was born, the only son of Komei Tenno, on November 3, 1852; was proclaimed Crown Prince on July 10, 1860; succeeded to the throne, on the death of his father, in January, 1867, but was not formally crowned till October 31, 1868; was married in Kyoto, early in 1869, to Haru-Ko, daughter of Prince Ichijo, became the father of three sons and nine daughters, of whom one son (the present Emperor) and three daughters survive; in 1894, publicly celebrated the silver wedding anniversary; and died July 30, 1912, at the age of sixty-one, by Japanese count, and of almost sixty by occidental reckoning."

A brief summary of his reign, called the Meiji era, is divided into five periods:

"I. Reconstruction (1868–78). II. Internal Development (1879–89). III. Constitutionalism (1889–1899). IV. Cosmopolitanism (1899–1909). V. *Continentalism* (1910–). *It* should, however, be kept in mind that these characterizations are not absolute, but rather relative. And yet it is possible, in these very appellations, to trace the general progress that distinguished the Meiji era. After the 'Restoration' of the Emperor to his lawful authority, Japan is reconstructed on new lines; and a tremendous internal development prepares the Japanese to be admitted by their generous Emperor into a share of his inherited prerogatives through a new constitution. The twentieth century sets in with Japan admitted by revised treaties to the comity of great nations and profoundly affected by the cosmopolitan spirit."

STARVING ART IN EUROPE

THE "KING OF POETS" in France is starving; so also is the librettist of Richard Strauss. Paul Fort, whom Paris crowned king of poets just before the war, has uttered a cry of distress whose echo is resounded in Germany by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. Such facts, taken as indicators of social conditions, proves to the London *Athenæum* that "the economic pressure upon the liberal arts is rapidly reaching an extreme point." The money of the world, it declares, is "spent either upon the bare necessities of life or upon absolute luxuries." As the arts are neither of these things, but the "necessities of a civilized life," the "truly civilized are the first to suffer under the pressure of modern conditions, largely because they are constitutionally debarred from devoting the whole of their energies to the making of money." As they are "unorganizable," they can not "maintain themselves at their old level in the social system, nor can they safeguard themselves from a precipitous fall." *The Athenæum* goes on:



COLOSSAL *TORII*, THE LARGEST IN JAPAN.

The two great pillars of giant tree-trunks, some eight hundred years old, "patriarchs of the Formosan forest," form the main entrance to the shrine.

"Obviously the pressure of these conditions is intensified in the Central Empires. Nevertheless, it is with an unpleasant shock of surprize that we learn that Hugo von Hofmannsthal, one of the few German poets with a European reputation, has been begging for food in Germany. An even greater shock is given by the news that Mr. Paul Fort, likewise a poet of European reputation, has been compelled to write to the Paris newspapers to say that he is starving. Mr. Fort is, to our personal knowledge, not the man to make such a confession except under the pressure of extreme necessity. He is living, he says, with his aged parents, his wife, and three children in a single unheated attic room. Mr. Fort has never had an audience comparable in size to that of Herr von Hofmannsthal, who was Strauss's librettist, altho it is a quarter of a century since the first volume of the long series of 'Ballades Françaises' appeared; and it is, we suppose, some measure of the difference of conditions in France and Germany that these two poets have fallen from different heights of popularity and affluence to the same level of starvation.

"The cultivated classes upon whom a Fort and a von Hofmannsthal depend are slowly being submerged. The process is being accomplished at a different speed in different countries; but it would be mere stupidity to assert that its beginnings can not be observed here in England. It is conceivable that in England it may not be complete; but it needs more than the average allowance of optimism to look forward to the next five years with confidence. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to believe that the process might be checked by some kind of counter-organization. As we have said, the demand for the arts is, perhaps, not much less in mere bulk than it was five years ago. It is the quality of the demand that is deteriorating. Probably, to take a single instance, the actual number of novels bought this year is as great as the number bought in 1913; but the percentage of decently written novels bought is undoubtedly much smaller than it was. Moreover, as the correspondence in these pages has amply shown, even if the number of decent novels bought had remained at the old level, it would be eminently unprofitable for the publisher to continue to publish them. In order to maintain the quality of the book trade at the 1913 level, the educated demand would need to have been doubled."

The New York *Evening Post* is not so blue, and fears *The Athenæum* is arguing to a false conclusion. "With a statement that the volume of demand for art had fallen off we could hardly quarrel," it says. "People in Europe can not pay for books, pictures, and music as they did a decade ago." But—

"Who knows whether taste is rising or declining? Every one instead knows that the ragged coat, the black bread and water, the cold stoves are attributable to something very substantial and obvious. When Europe struggles back to its feet we can begin again to measure popular taste by the rewards given to art."

THE "BRASS CHECK" ON THE PRESS

"THE BRASS CHECK" boasts 100,000 readers, and a newspaper boycott. Considering that the book is all about American newspapers and their failure to print the "news," the charge of a boycott is surprizing as well as not strictly true. Some newspapers have noticed Mr. Upton Sinclair's book, tho not conspicuously. This fact is true of American papers; now the book is running serially through the Socialist *Daily Herald*, of London; it has a notice in *The New Statesman* (London) of such length as to go far, doubtless, to mitigate the chagrin of neglect elsewhere. In the article furnished by "a correspondent," readers of this liberal paper are apprized that "The Brass Check: A Study of American Journalism," is "an angry, personal, repetitious, wide-ranging volume in paper covers." Its author is described as "a writer with ways of his own." "Ever since his celebrated incursion into the Chicago stock-yards made him known to a great audience," the reviewer points out, "he has enjoyed a twofold reputation—in Europe as a successful writer of novels with a purpose, in his own country as a Socialist agitator with a singular talent for getting his name into the head-lines." The reviewer goes on to enlarge upon the first of the rôles that he has assigned to Mr. Sinclair, tho it might be added that he sets forth the statement that Mr. Sinclair "would have us believe that he is devoted to the quiet life, asking nothing but to be let alone." We read on:

"Being first of all a sensational novelist, Mr. Sinclair, not unnaturally, came to the conclusion that the detailed story of his own experiences afforded him the best available means of exhibiting those methods of the press which seem to him most immoral and dangerous. He describes the way in which, after the booming of 'The Jungle,' the packing-houses brought up all their forces and made use of the news channels whenever he gave them an opening. He tells how the papers 'guyed' his cooperative home colony in a New Jersey suburb, and with what ferocity they followed up his divorce suit—a proceeding all the more noticeable because, through one of the curious differences in propriety which exist between nations, divorces are not 'copy' in America as they are in England. He records how they persecuted him in interviews, perverted his public utterances, and caricatured his dealings with hotel managers and tradesmen, and, by way of parallel, he repeats the story, related in a burst of fury by Mr. Wells in his book on America a dozen years ago, of the barbarous assault upon Maxim Gorki. It is impossible to dispute Mr. Sinclair's autobiographical narrative, and incidents could hardly be more outrageous. But there is this to be added: Mr. Sinclair—intent, as he says, upon the exact facts—reveals himself as a quite impossible child. Time and again, on his own showing, he adopted a tone with the press which could in nowise have gained his end. Ordinary human nature, and certainly editorial nature, simply will not rise to his kind of stimulus. No modern journalist can ever have asked quite so irresistibly for martyrdom."

Turning from what the correspondent calls "Mr. Sinclair's preposterous adventures among the editors" to his general indictment of the press, the charge is divided into three heads:

"These are: 1. That if any man in America has put himself on record as an opponent of Big Business, an accuser of the dominant interests, he need look for no mercy from the newspapers; he is on the black list, and every effort will be made to destroy him. 2. That the press have an incurable habit of perverting the words and actions of speakers and public men; it systematically misrepresents them by false reporting or downright invention, and is ready to print any kind of stuff likely to discredit a reputation. 3. That the press are almost completely dominated by the great financial and industrial interests, which, in the cities of the entire American continent, own the papers, own their owners, or exert over the news columns a despotic power by virtue of advertisement patronage—the astonishing immunity enjoyed by the great department-stores in all cities being one striking illustration of this power."

The interpreter of Mr. Sinclair points out that traveled foreigners are equipped to some extent as adequate critics of "The Brass Check," for "every visitor to the United States whose words and movements are reported knows something of the facts under the first two heads":

"Certainly it is true that in no other country have the press developed so satanic an ingenuity of perversion, so extraordinary a facility in presenting a man as a fool or an undesirable, in making him say or imply what never entered his mind. The evil is not to be explained in any simple fashion, but there are two contributory reasons which may be described as constant. The first is that American reporters and interviewers do not use shorthand. The country which has produced the most efficient class of commercial stenographers in the world accepts the view that stenography is a drawback to the recording of public speech, and tolerates the practise of having the reporter's own language put within inverted commas as a *verbatim* transcript of what was said. The second reason is that a straight report of a meeting or interview is not news in the American newspaper world; it is not a story."

If, in dealing with the third count, "it is true that the American press, so far from being independent, are subservient to Big Business," the writer concludes that "control could not be exercised effectively save through some centralized organization serving all the daily papers that count." Mr. Sinclair selects our leading press association as the villain in his story, and actually charges it with being in league with "Big Business," as this reviewer notes, to "suppress or pervert the news," especially against "the world of organized labor." *The Grinnell Review* (Grinnell, Ia.), one of the few American publications dealing with this book, wonders if Mr. Sinclair is telling the truth. "If he is not," it observes, the press association "and every newspaper he includes in his amazing revelations owe the American public the solemn duty of bringing him to justice." It is quite possible that this organization may have a perfectly good defense, but its attitude, as exprest by an official in an interview, is one of aloofness, and it does not expect reputable papers to pay any attention to the charges. John J. Smertenko, writing in *The Grinnell Review*, shows some amazement at this silence:

"We have the opinions of two lawyers that practically every page of this book, if untrue, is libel of the most serious kind. 'There is not a jury in the United States,' said one of the attorneys, 'that would not bring a verdict for the maximum punishment under the law if it could be proved that these charges are unfounded.' You will gather from these statements, then, that this is no vague allegory and that the charges are not insidious insinuations. Most emphatically let us impress that much. Fascinating as this book is, incredible tho it may appear to the dazed reader, it is a treatise based on names, places, and dates, convincing despite our great desire to remain unconvinced.

"It will be argued that Mr. Sinclair is a powerful writer, an experienced pamphleteer, a master of English prose; that he has marshaled his facts to the greatest advantage and the maximum effect. But this argument is self-defeating. Obviously he is interested in proving his case against American journalism, but the evidence is not of his making; the stunning revelations are discoveries, not inventions. This much is true: the author has mercilessly brought together all the instances of what is despicable, vicious, and inimical to the public weal in his arraignment of the press; there are other actions, generous, worthy, and public-spirited, which individual publications and the press as a whole have rendered.

"But for the present purpose we must ignore the latter—not because they are fewer in number, nor because they are less significant, but because they do not constitute a menace to our institutions and to our country's welfare. What Mr. Sinclair discloses, on the other hand, must become the concern of every honest-minded and thinking American. Moreover, it must become our immediate concern or it will be too late. This is no hysterical appeal against another of the fantom menaces that are now in vogue. 'The Brass Check' offers sufficient evidence that the vested interests in America are intrenching their positions, that they are organized, awake, alert, active, and unscrupulous. During the war they realized, as never before, the power of the press, and since then, we are shown, the complete control of the press has been their greatest objective.

"What can we do? Mr. Sinclair knows the uselessness of destructive criticism as a force for reform; he knows that Americans demand a constructive policy, a definite plan of action, and a practical goal as a guaranty of good faith and intelligence on the part of the critic. In his concluding chapters he presents the remedy, outlines the necessary steps, and visualizes the results. Just as his indictment commands our attention, his remedy commands our respect. It is no utopian project, no radical theory, no impossible solution. He proposes the establishment of a national publication controlled by its subscribers and directed by journalists of known integrity and independence. Conservatives and liberals and representatives of national organizations such as the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Federation of Protestant Churches, the Federation of Catholic Societies, the National Teachers' Federation, and the American Federation of Labor shall be included in the board of directors. This publication shall carry no advertisements and no editorials; it shall be a record of events and an organ for the dissemination of the truth."

In a review notice the London *Times* observes that "for the sake of the honor of the American press—the better elements in which can not but be glad to see the worse exposed—one would like to know that this book was being widely read." It adds:

"Mr. Sinclair has given chapter and verse for every statement in these sections of his book. He tells us who the people are who 'fake' the news, what their reward has been, and, most curious of all, what their agents have confessed to him in the course of their unsavory duties. He has challenged them to charge him before a public court with libel; but we have not yet heard that any of his victims has yet done this. Mr. Sinclair's title is used to suggest that 'there is more than one parasite living on human weakness, and that there is more than one kind of prostitution which may be symbolized by the "Brass Check."'

"According to Mr. Sinclair, Charles Dana, the brilliant editor of the New York *Sun*, described journalism as 'buying white paper at two cents a pound and selling it at ten cents a pound.' In pursuit of this end, the papers have . . . many features that seem to be far remote from the simple and public-spirited ends to which the average American newspaper so frequently dedicates itself."

AMERICAN LITERATURE SCORNED AND UNREAD

THE BOASTED 100 PER CENT. Americanism shrinks when examination of non-material interests is made. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes about "invisible, odorless poison-gas," whose release goes far to "negative the good results expected to flow from the celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary." A school of criticism whose personnel bears no names cognate with those of *Mayflower* origin have been using vaudeville methods to ridicule the literary outgrowths of the parent stock. *The Tribune* wonders:

"Why is the study of American history so belittled and neglected? Why is there such zeal to caricature American principles? Why is mention of Longfellow, and Whittier, and Lowell enraging to self-appointed custodians of our literature? Why is there derision of the standards of life precious to the old American stock? Why are Pilgrim and Puritan denounced as intolerant by those who seem entirely satisfied with the greater intolerance of Lenine?

"To rip out of American life disintegrating anti-Americanism in all its phases requires much more than to instruct the alien how to speak and write English."

SOME OF JAPAN'S GREATEST MEN,

Reverting to the national mode of dress, take part in the ceremonies dedicatory of *Meiji Jingu.*

It has been noted before that these writers have often shown a curious ignorance even of the things that they have condemned. The New York *Evening Post* provides a possible explanation in the indifference of our publishers to the "source books" of our history which exist only in expensive editions. As we read:

"How many, except historical students, have read any of the original narratives of Colonial New England? Bradford's 'History' not only tells the fascinating story of Plymouth from 1620 to 1646, but tells it in a pithy, homely style that makes the reading a joy. The history of the Boston Colony by its first Governor, Winthrop, 1630–1649, is as invaluable, and Winthrop had a wife, Margaret, who shared with him the authorship of letters that give a delightful picture of the Puritan community and Puritan mind. Coming to a later date, Sewall's 'Diary' covers Massachusetts life microscopically and absorbingly for a full half-century, 1674–1729. Those who have not looked into it have missed a rare pleasure.

"The reason why such books are not more widely read is that they are hard to acquire. The best edition of Bradford is that in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and, indeed, other editions have been few and expensive. If there has been a new separate edition of Winthrop's 'Journal' in the last half-century we do not know of it. Sewall's 'Diary' exists in three volumes of the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and nowhere else. Yet, if any Englishman of the same period had written such a diary, it would have been available in a half-dozen cheap reprints."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHAT GERMANY SAYS TO OUR CHURCHES

CHRISTIANITY MUST HELP in aiding Germany back, if not into "a place in the sun," at least into a place considerably better lighted than the one she now occupies. This is the burden of various pleas for moral assistance propagated by German religious philosophers who think the blackballing of the Fatherland by the League of Nations is a serious reflection, not on Germany, but on all the Christian forces of the world. But these appeals do not seem to convey any signs of repentance for the war-blame of which Germany has been adjudged guilty, and she not only still rests under the charge of not fulfilling the terms of the Peace Treaty, but many appear to suspect she has no sincere intention of doing so if compliance can be avoided. Notwithstanding, German churchmen maintain an aggrieved attitude toward the Christian world in general, complain that their missionaries have been ostracized from the colonies and other countries where they ministered before the war, and accuse the Entente of trying to break a nation already on the verge of moral and physical bankruptcy. As Prof. Adolph Deissman, of the University of Berlin, puts it in *The Christian Work* (New York), "the soul of the German people travaileth in the labor-pains of a new era, whose birth is approaching." The outcome, we are told, depends not only on Germany, but also on the victorious nations. But with the writer's sense of wrong is coupled no acknowledgment of fault. He suggests distribution of blame by "a brotherly discussion with German Christians of all points that hinder a reconciliation in the respective countries, particularly of the question of guilt." As the basis of his own appeal he paints a picture of a country rent with fratricidal strife, threatened with a Bolshevik overthrow, and impaired by industrial weakness, but relieved by a ray of Christian hope which needs only an international bellows to make it burst into refulgent flame.

Professor Deissman was requested by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to present a full statement of Germany's present situation and to say what he thought the Federal Council could do to aid his country. No one in all Germany is more competent to speak of the conditions prevailing in Germany or of the attitude of the German people, say the editors of *The Christian Work;* and his views, therefore, should be interesting. Believing that the "whole melancholy aftermath of war" can be successfully attacked only in "the sentiment of Christ," the professor complains at some length of the severity of the Peace Treaty, of the blockade, and of the "absurd policy" of the Entente in trying "to wring riches from a nation plundered and impoverished"; and asserts that "our intelligent and industrious nation could recuperate quickly and soon fulfil loyally the promises of reparation made in the Peace Treaty, if it were in possession of its economic liberty and of the necessary ways and means." Addressing himself to the moral outlook, the writer thinks that "the effects of the war on the religious life of the masses are in general nothing less than favorable," and he is convinced that in the depths of the nation "there are centers of powerful religious energy, not few in number, that will suffice to bring about a revival of religion and morals." As to the situation of the churches, "the Roman Catholic Church is, on the whole, favorably situated; in a political sense its position is even extremely favorable, as the world-war that lacerated Protestantism in the whole world has given political advantages to Catholicism." The evangelical churches of the German states have new administrative tasks due to the separation of church and state by the new German Constitution. But the war has broken the affinity between German and Anglo-Saxon Protestantism, thus weakening world Protestantism, at least until it finds the path that leads to reconciliation. As general tasks to be fulfilled by the Federal Council, therefore, the professor suggests:

> "1. To fight against the unyielding hatred and the pharisaical self-sufficiency that are opposed to reconciliation with Germany, and to create an atmosphere of confidence and good will.
>
> "2. A most sincere, yet brotherly, discussion with German Christians of all points that hinder a reconciliation in the respective countries, particularly of the question of guilt—the guilt of different nations and persons before the war, in the war, and after the war.
>
> "3. Recognition of the personal *bona-fides* of German Christians even in cases where perhaps a marked difference of views as to single questions can not be directly overcome.
>
> "4. To fortify Christian solidarity, first, of the Churches not Roman, but, secondly, also of Christianity as a whole by forwarding all ecumenical endeavors of our times, if wholesome and realizable ideas are alive in them."

Special tasks of importance are thus outlined by Dr. Deissman:

> "1. The Federal Council could continue its endeavors toward an ending of a state of war with Germany and reforming the League of Nations after the original American ideal of a society of free nations with equal rights.
>
> "2. The Federal Council could throw into the balance its whole authority for the purpose of liberating the German Christian missions in heathen countries, opprest at present.
>
> "3. To show an active interest in the material distress of evangelical communities in the territories taken from Germany and Austria, particularly in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania.
>
> "4. To defend unlimited religious freedom (as to constitution, confession, rites, teaching, and education) wherever it is endangered, for instance, by autocratic language laws (as in Alsace), or wherever ancient Christian units are in danger of disruption from a point of view merely political.
>
> "5. To fight against the growing militarism and navalism of the victorious nations and to support the general disarmament solemnly promised by Lansing before the armistice in November, 1918."

In referring to the ostracism of German missionaries from foreign fields, the Rev. James Stalker, D.D., reminds us in *The British Weekly* (London) that "the expulsion of the German missionaries was an act of war, rendered necessary in most cases by the exigencies of the hour." It will be redrest, however, "when a condition of peace has been securely established." And as far as America is concerned, asks an editorial writer in *The Presbyterian*, would it not be well for her "quietly to watch the trend of events, as Germany takes a 'useful if subordinate part' in spreading the Gospel to heathendom, before she interferes?" Mission work is being carried on in the various stations, we are informed; so—

> "Let Germany prove her good intentions toward Britain and France before American Protestants interfere. Perhaps I am led to say these things because of the impression made on my mind by those 'Protestant Weekly Letters' which eminent theologians of Germany sent to America before we entered the war, and in which they condoned the deeds of German militarists that were horrifying the world—the sinking of the *Lusitania* being one such act mentioned by name by these Protestant clergy as 'necessary.'"

HOW TO KEEP THE LORD'S DAY

ALL THE HUE AND CRY from Maine to Frisco that the "sun" is to be taken out of Sunday and a "sinless Sabbath" enforced by Constitutional amendment is simply yelling after a "fantom fox," say the heads of the two leading Sunday-reform organizations. According to *The Christian Work* (New York) and other religious journals, a considerable part of all this publicity has been misleading, for the Lord's Day Alliance has never planned for an amendment to the Constitution to secure more stringent Sunday laws, nor asked Congress to forbid railroad-trains. As a matter of fact, it is argued, Congress does now impliedly recognize Sunday as the people's day of rest, and all that is necessary is to enforce the statutes in existence. Specifically, according to its general secretary, Rev. Harry L. Bowlby, the Alliance is minded to go no further than is provided by the penal code of New York, which declares that "all labor on Sunday is prohibited, excepting the work of necessity and charity," while the International Reform Bureau, with headquarters in Washington, seeks, according to its accredited head, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, chiefly to establish Federal censorship of motion-pictures. In answer to the oft-repeated charge that the agitation for Sunday observance is the first outcropping of prohibition and that the Anti-Saloon League is hand in glove with the later movement, Dr. Crafts enters an emphatic denial. In return, it is charged by the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) that all this "hullabaloo" about a "blue" Sunday is "the work of the liquor interests, and those who sympathize with them in their purpose of overthrowing the Eighteenth Amendment by weakening its support in the minds of the people." It should, however, be noted that the Jewish Sabbath Alliance is aroused to attention lest proposed legislation force Jews to forego their own Sabbath and observe a day not on their religious calendar. As far as the restriction of the "commercial" uses of Sunday is concerned, a program to that effect has been formally approved by the House of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and by the Presbyterian General Assembly, and, of course, such a program receives the full indorsement of other denominations. The Catholic Church is likewise in accord with the desire to lessen the secularization of Sunday.

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WILBUR F. CRAFTS,

Superintendent of the International Reform Bureau.

But a legion of critics, whose ranks extend even into the religious press, agree that good morals in general and strict Sunday observance in particular can not be enforced by legislation, that the national conscience can not be pricked by statutory penalty. Preachers and pietistic laymen are urged to begin needed reform locally, and to dilute their alleged all-embracing program with sane recognition of the manners, customs, and needs of the present generation, rather than seek to impose on us a Mosaic injunction long since outworn. Moral suasion is generally preferred to the law's compulsion. *The Congregationalist and Advance* says, for instance:

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HARRY L. BOWLBY.

General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.

> "We want a better observance of the Lord's day in worship, quiet family life, and neighborly work. But that will never come by political agitation. It is within the power of the churches to bring it about whenever they choose. If Christians would keep the Lord's day as it should be kept, their witness would go far toward changing the whole atmosphere of the nation. A joyful, genuinely Christian Sunday, fifty-two times in the year, by all Christians would be better and more effective than a Constitutional Amendment."

And *The Continent* (Presbyterian) likewise thinks that the Christian Sabbath idea is not exprest in "accumulated restrictions." Quite the contrary, "the gospel idea is to get a day freer and happier than any other day of the week." In regard to the present agitation, the church's "principal and most characteristic business" "is not to besiege legislatures for laws or courts for convictions, but to teach as many people as possible the joys of 'Sabbath well spent.' . . . Much better Sabbath-keeping this country to-day certainly does need, but the explanation which accounts for Sunday laxity is much less a failure of law in the State than a failure of Christian teaching and example in the Church." *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist) also thinks that the present American attitude toward the Lord's day is far from being satisfactory. "Gradually through the last twenty or thirty years one commercial camel after another has stuck his nose under the Sunday tent, until the tent is becoming pretty nearly all camel." But "making and enforcing Sunday laws for the sake of the weekly rest and the privilege of worship which every citizen has a right to demand is one thing. Making and enforcing Sunday laws for the sake of compelling people to attend church is another thing altogether."

> "Let us have a straight and straitly obeyed group of laws that will secure to every citizen his free and restful Sunday. Then

let us be particularly careful not to furnish the enemies of the churches a weapon which can be turned against us."

As for the Catholic Church, says *The Catholic Universe*, it "neither officially nor through her ministers will subscribe to the proposed 'blue laws' to govern Sunday observance. There is nothing of the Puritanic spirit in the heart of a Catholic." However—

> "Disregard of Sunday is one of the greatest curses of our time. A people that ignores the demands of God will eventually suffer. While business is necessary to the life of a community, it must not be carried on at the sacrifice of God's honor. We are fast following in the footsteps of some European nations in an almost total disregard for the sanctity of the Lord's day. If we do not come to a better realization of God's claims upon our time and service we will merit the curse that has come to other lands."

While not lending itself to the idea that men can be made moral by legislation, *The Christian Herald* says that "the movement is not fanatical in character," and that "it seeks to bring about conditions which *The Christian Herald* family has desired for many years." The objects of the Lord's Day Alliance are thus defined in Dr. Bowlby's words:

> "To defend and preserve the Lord's day as a day of rest and worship and to enunciate and urge one day of rest in seven for all the toiling masses. By safe and progressive methods it works for the enforcement of Sunday laws and the securing of other legislation in the interest of the laboring forces and of Christian citizenship."

"SALVATION ARMIES" AT WAR IN JAPAN

THE JAPANESE SALVATION ARMY, a Christian organization modeled on the pattern of the British and American "Armies," is encountering opposition from a rival Buddhist association, it is said, and has been threatened with expulsion. Newspapers report that at the Silver Jubilee Congress of the Christian association "misguided Buddhist supporters" attempted to break up the meeting, but serious disorder was avoided by the poise with which the Christians met the invaders. According to *The Far East* (Tokyo), the disturbers were influenced by the "Buddhist Salvation Army," the leader of which had declared that "he and his friends would fight the Christian Army out of Japan." The incident passed off without serious result, but it seems to have shown the influence which the Japanese Salvation Army has attained and the good reputation it enjoys. *The Far East* quotes from an article in the *Taiyo* by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura, a convert to Christianity:

> "Of charity work Japan had not been entirely innocent, but it was the Christians who organized it. All organized charitable undertakings—the reformation of depraved children, the protection of released prisoners, orphanages, the improvement of prisons, etc., were started by Christians. The same was the case with the movements for temperance and the abolition of licensed prostitution. As for poor-relief work, it is being done by the Buddhists also, but all that is done by the Buddhists of all sects does not come up to what is done by a single *yamamuro gumpei* of the Salvation Army. No original charity work worthy to be introduced to the world has been started in Japan by any set of men other than the Christians."

The Far East comments further:

> "Even those who harbor antipathy against the Salvation Army could not dispute Mr. Uchimura's verdict. It has indeed been and is of valuable service to the nation what the Salvation Army has done and is doing in Japan, and that even after the mere apologies for 'social bureaus' of several municipalities have been established. What has been done by other than the Salvation-Army workers, especially in the direction of relief work for kidnaped girls and self-emancipators from immoral callings? Even newly established social bureaus of big towns seem to mean to do nothing in this respect. It is also the Salvation Army workers who constantly remind us by their demonstrations that the existence of licensed prostitution is a disgrace, or that poor-relief work is at once a social necessity and our bounden duty. The moral influence of that demonstration is valuable. This fact alone is worth a thousand thanks on our part for the work of that religious body of social workers."

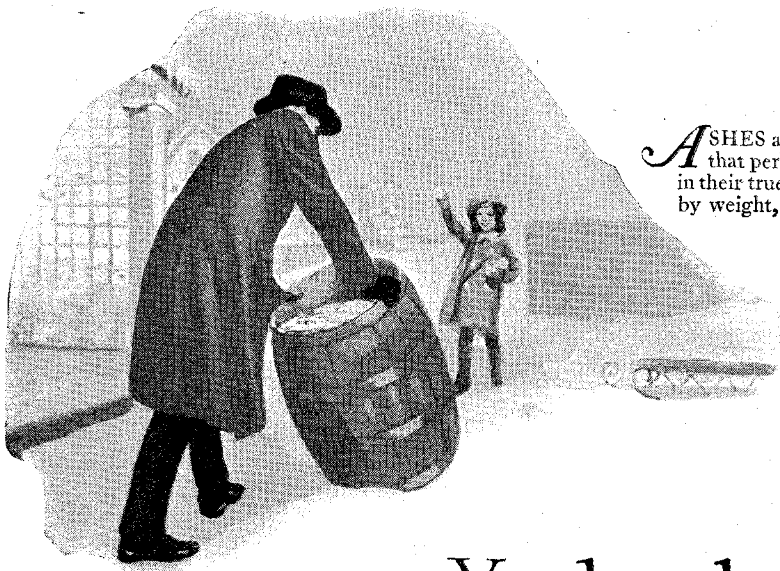
HOW NEW ZEALAND AIDS ITS CHILDREN

UNLIKE SOME OF THE OLDER COUNTRIES, the British Dominions, it appears, rank child-welfare so vital to the nation as to make it a state function. New Zealand, foremost among the young nations in her progressive social enactments, is attempting to perfect a governmental program for the care of the child, and, under the Minister of Education, has a special branch school for all destitute, uncontrollable, or delinquent children. Juvenile offenders committed by the courts or admitted by private arrangements under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act to receiving homes, probation homes, training farms, and industrial schools are included in this special department, and a woman inspector coordinates and supervises all branches of the work so that there is no overlapping. Provided the conditions are favorable and the conduct and characteristics of the children are not such as would debar them from attending a public school, young delinquents and uncontrollable children are supervised in their homes. This, says a correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, is "a praiseworthy step, as it enables the child to grow up in the atmosphere of its own home." For those who are fit to attend school, but who require stricter disciplinary training, accommodation is provided in the large centers, where they are kept under close supervision. Boy delinquents are cared for at cottage homes, instead of being sent to the Boy's Training School, at Nelson, and thus they have the advantage of remaining in their own districts and in touch with their homes and parents. A somewhat similar system is now in force in regard to the boarding-out of dependent children who have come under the care of the state through no fault of their own. They are put in charge of boarding-out officers, who are responsible for their temporary maintenance and for placing them in suitable foster homes in their own districts. As soon as the need becomes apparent, this system of appointing boarding-out officers will be extended to all the large centers of population. The work does not stop with early supervision, for—

> "In regard to the future of children who come under supervision, much has been done for apprenticing both boys and girls over the age of fourteen to suitable trades. Those showing special ability are given the advantages of secondary and technical education. It is stated that, considering the conditions under which the majority of the children were brought up prior to their commitment under the Industrial School Act, it is desirable, in certain cases, to encourage the youths to take up rural occupation, and for the girls to be placed in good homes under capable mistresses. It is added that at the Weraroa training farm, the youths are taught milk-testing, butter-making, cheese-making, general agricultural work, and market-gardening. For those who prefer, and show aptitude for a trade or mechanical work, the rudiments of boot-making, carpentering, engine- and motor-driving are taught, and after a few months of such training situations are found for them with outside firms."

A considerable revenue is obtained from the sale of produce from the various schools where the youths are employed, and in 1919 £6,324 was realized from this source—an increase of £4,275 on the previous year's figures. So,

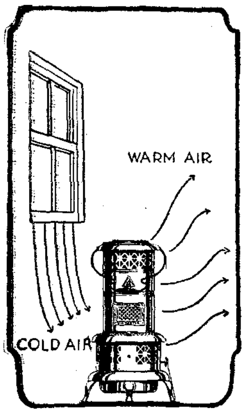
> "As soon as practicable it is intended to start a factory for making clothing for children under the control of the department, and this work will provide congenial employment and useful training for the elder girls who may prefer to take up this class of work instead of domestic duties.
>
> "The whole system of child welfare in New Zealand is designed to improve and uplift the children in every way, and so to train them that they will develop into men and women who will take their places in the community equipped to lead pleasant and useful careers."



ASHES are so taken for granted that perhaps we don't see them in their true light—as fuel paid for by weight, but unusable.

You bought your heat by the ton–

Did it deliver 100%?



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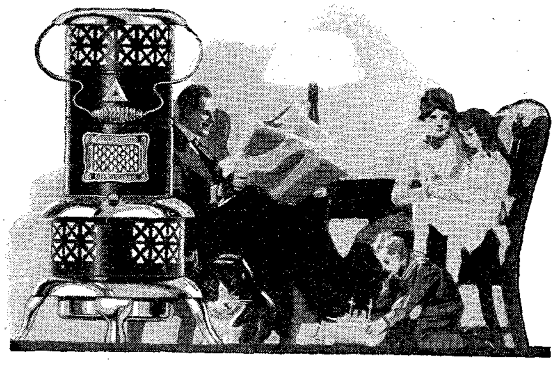

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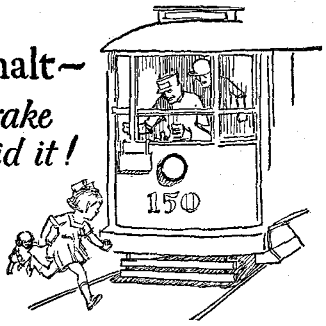

A Life-Saver on the Trolley—a Coal Waster in your Steam Heating System

The force that brings the racing trolley to a dead halt—that same tremendous force works in your radiators and steam pipes. It is the air brake. It halts the passage of steam into your radiators. No wonder it's a job to get some radiators hot! Experts say 90% of steam heating troubles are due to this air brake which the common air valve fails to remove. Flow of steam in the radiator shown below has come to a dead halt. It needs a proper air valve.

Fire in the boiler blazing away but—*radiators icy cold*

The one answer

The Hoffman Air Valve can prevent – does prevent – the air brakes in your steam system. It makes perfect that best of heats for all types of buildings—steam. Without this valve, steam heat usually is *noisy, faulty, coal-wasting.*

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When Hoffman Valves are installed, ask your contractor to have us furnish you with the Hoffman written guarantee of 5 years' perfect operation. This is an insurance policy of efficient steam heat and smaller coal bills. Make sure of it.

Send to our New York office for the book—"More Heat from Less Coal." It tells the facts you want to know about your steam heating. Better still—if your local heating contractor cannot supply you—enclose $2.15 for a No. 1 Hoffman Valve. Test it on your worst radiators. Let it prove conclusively that you should have Hoffman Valves on every radiator.

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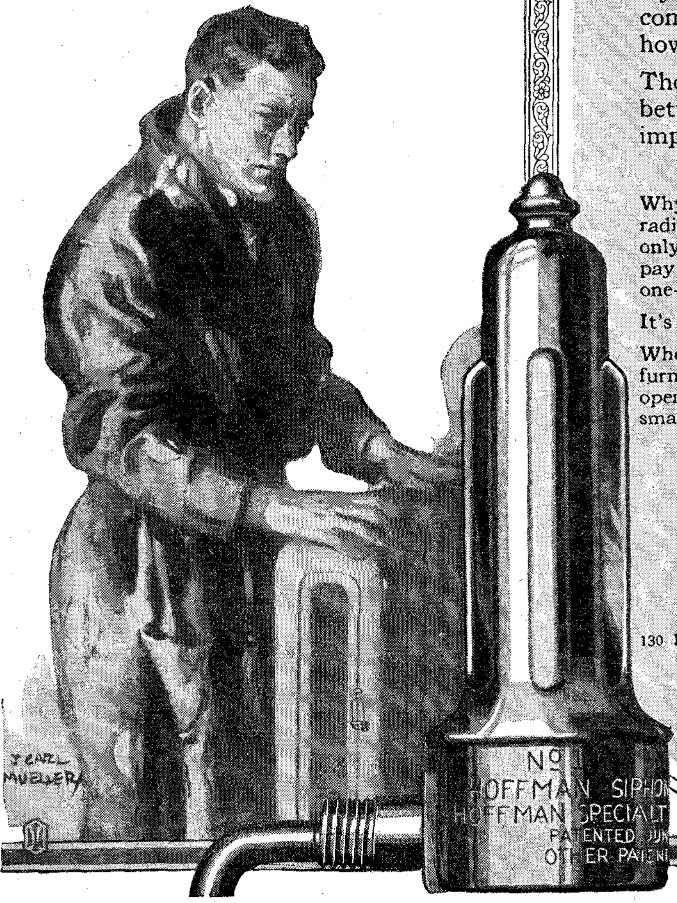


HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

CURRENT - POETRY

PRACTICALLY unpublished before, so far as our generation is concerned, is the following Whittier poem now brought forward by *The Independent*. It appeared anonymously in the Boston *Daily Post* in 1831, and Whittier's son-in-law, Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, vouched for its authorship just before his own death. He exprest his opinion that "Whittier did not give his name to this poem because he did not wish to appear as a contributor to a Jackson paper."

HYMN TO THE STARS

By John Greenleaf Whittier

Ay! there ye shine, and there have shone,
In one eternal "hour of prime":
Each rolling, burningly, alone,
Through boundless space and countless time.
Ay! there ye shine, the golden dews
That pave the realms where seraphs trod;
There through that echoing vault diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flowers and fountain first,
Ye sparkle from the land divine;
Yes! bright as then ye smiled to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
To hold your high, immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavilion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are:
Time rots the diamond; there ye roll
In primal light, as if each star
Enshrined an everlasting soul.
And do they not? since yon bright throngs
One all-enlightening Spirit owns,
Praised there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal, glorious, blest, and lone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been;
The glance how rich, the range how vast;
The birth of time; the rise, the fall
Of empires; myriads, ages flown;
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worships; all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian band,
The living hills his mighty fane;
Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
He worshiped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw, with gifted eye,
The Godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of an earthly sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcano's cat'ract fire,
Drought, famine, plague, and blood, and flame,
All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are naught to you: ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Ay! there ye roll, emblems sublime
Of Him whose spirit o'er us moves,
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world He loves.
Nor is one scene to mortals giv'n,
That more divides the soul and sod,
Than yon proud heraldry of heaven,
Yon burning blazonry of God?

Even the sands of the sea would seem to feel the spirit of revolt against their rôle of subserviency. From these to the figures in a Greek play protesting against the will of the gods or an Ibsen heroine restless in the face of convention is but a step. The London *Nation* is the place one would look for the following:

"LOW TIDE"

By Mary Stella Edwards

The tide draws out across the dappled sand,
Threading the streams, gray-veining all its brow
Ribbed firmness: and the light shrinks to a band
Of faded yellow; till the dark creeps down,
Folding a lost wind drifting through the town.

Dark folds me too, and the wind walks with me
A tireless traveler. How his feet have strayed
Beside the sand-hills; how his hands made free
Among my hair, a deeper dusk in shade
Blown as dead leaves hang from a tree decayed.

So from me, too, life ebbs, and following so,
The quiet pool dwindles and the silver vein;
Till brown and bare and barren I must grow
To feel the impress of each foot a pain
And every rock a dark dream of my brain.

Dream-bound I lie and feel a child delay
Above my head to pull the seaweed there;
And the dear wind, my fellow traveler, stay
To stroke my feet or tumble in my hair
Or blind with sand the idler's sullen stare.

I am the sand. But would I were the sea,
To clasp and kiss and kill, to laugh and run,
To scatter beauty and to make love free
As wave meets wave beneath the amorous sun,
To smile and spread and mingle one by one.

Passive I lie night-long. Pale day upsprings,
And up dry channels surges life anew;
And breathless in the staggering wind joy flings
My body upright; and the first clear blue
Splits in a flash the eastern curtain through.

Punch is not so imprest with the value to human life of the newspaper as is Lord Northcliffe, and in the lines of Sir Owen Seaman, points to reasons why a new holiday need not be added to the calendar.

THE DARK AGES

By O. S.

(Being reflections on the prepress period)

[In *The Times* of December 2 Lord Northcliffe traces the history of the English press from the appearance of the first newspaper uttered in English—"A Corrant out of Germany," imprinted at Amsterdam, December 2, 1620—and finds some difficulty in understanding how civilization got on as well as it did through all those preceding centuries.]

To-day (December 2) we keep, with cheers,
The Tercentenary of the Press!
Probing the darkness of the previous years
I try, but try in vain, to guess
How anybody lived before the birth
Of this the Very Greatest Thing on Earth.

You'd say it must have been a savage life.
Men were content to eat and drink
And spend the intervals in carnal strife
With none to teach them how to think;
They had no Vision and their minds were dense,
Largely for lack of True "Intelligence."

When a volcano burst or floods occurred
No correspondent flashed the news:
It came by rumor or a little bird,
Devoid of editorial views;
No leader let them know to what extent
The blame should lie upon the Government.

And yet, when no one knew in those dumb days
Exactly what was going on,
Without reporters they contrived to raise
The Pyramids and Parthenon;
Confucius preached the Truth, and so did Paul,
Tho neither of them got in print at all.

It sounds incredible that, when in Greece
The poets sang to lyre or pipe,
When Homer (say) threw off his little piece,
Nobody put the thing in type;
Even in days less barbarously rude
Vergil, it seems, was never interviewed.

And how did Dante manage to indite
His admirable tale of Hell,
Or Buonarotti sculp his somber "Night"
Without the kodak's magic spell—
No Press-photographer, a dream of tact,
To snap the artist in the very act?

Poor primitives, who groped amid the gloom
And perished ere the dawn of day,
Ere yet Publicity, with piercing boom,
Had shown the world a better way;
Before the age—so good for him that climbs—
Now culminating in the Northcliffe times.

From England, where the determination to prove the communicability of the spirit world is more intense than with us, comes this in the Manchester *Guardian*. "Lucio," whose satirical vein is highly developed, gives this preliminary explanation: "Being tired of the inconsequent revelations of professional mediums, Mr. Edison is announced to have perfected a mechanical apparatus for registering impulses from the other world. It is claimed that this 'ghostometer' is so delicate and infallible that if no results are recorded by it the existence of any kind of spirits at all—except, presumably, the bottled variety—will be definitely disproved."

THE FINAL PROOF

By Lucio

O Spooks of every known address, from Endor to
Cock Lane,
I weep for you, I sympathize with all your
harassed train;
For Thomas Alva Edison, the Wizard of the West,
Has been and gone and fixt for you the cul-
minating test.

Believe me, it's a teaser, this new terror that
confronts,
For it's not at all a matter of the good old-
fashioned stunts,
When a little levitation, or a table rapped or two,
Or a word with kind Sir Oliver, were sure to get
you through.

You are dealing now with instruments, with
battery and bell,
And if you answer quick enough, then all may
yet be well;
But if you don't reply at once, or signal "Line
engaged,"
Oh, you'll leave our Mr. Edison most dreadfully
enraged.

And in spite of all authorities, from Paul to
Conan Doyle,
He'll assume a large-sized Nothing when we quit
this mortal coil;
For a thing that can not ring a bell, or holler
down a phone,
Why, how can it be said to have existence of its
own?

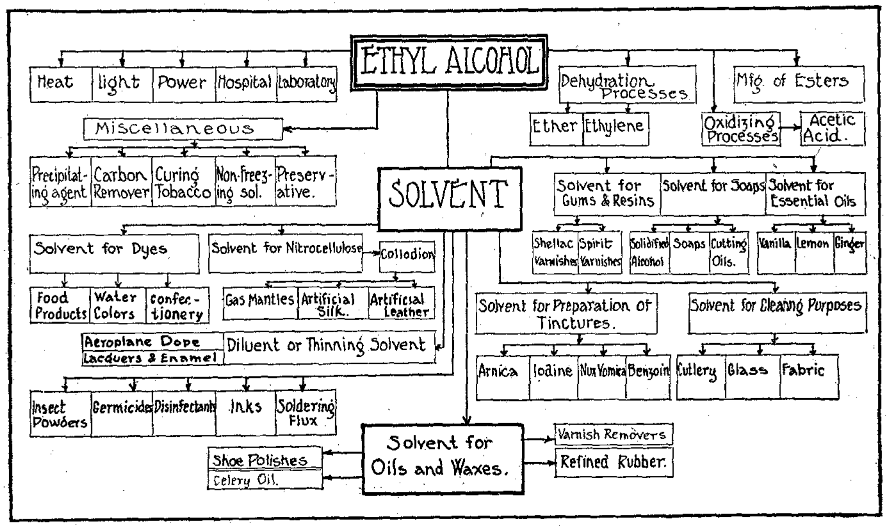
So as I and many others who are still of mortal
make
Have a certain minor interest in the point that
is at stake,
Oh, do speak up and promptly when you get
the Wizard's call,
Or he'll prove there isn't any kind of after-life
at all.

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

(*The Magazine of Wall Street*)

FOR SOME YEARS the most important use of alcohols has been for industrial purposes, and during the war-period the largest use was for making explosives and poison-gases. When alcohol is used for beverages, food, or for drug purposes, it must be pure, but when used for industrial purposes it is "denatured," that is to say, it is mixed with certain compounds which make it unpalatable or actually poisonous. Denatured alcohol was first allowed to be tax free in 1906.


ETHYL ALCOHOL
Heat
light
Power
Hospital
laboratory
Miscellaneous
Precipitating agent
Carbon Remover
Curing Tobacco
Non-freezing sol.
Preservative.
Dehydration Processes
Ether
Ethylene
Mfg of Esters
Oxidizing Processes
Acetic Acid.
SOLVENT
Solvent for Gums & Resins
Solvent for Soaps
Solvent for Essential Oils
Shellac Varnishes
Spirit Varnishes
Solidified Alcohol
Soaps
Cutting Oils.
Vanilla
Lemon
Ginger
Solvent for Dyes
Food Products
Water Colors
confectionery
Solvent for Nitrocellulose
Collodion
Gas Mantles
Artificial Silk.
Artificial Leather
Aeroplane Dope
Lacquers & Enamel
Diluent or Thinning Solvent
Solvent for Preparation of Tinctures.
Arnica
Iodine
Nux Vomica
Benzoin
Solvent for Cleaning Purposes
Cutlery
Glass
Fabric
Insect Powders
Germicides
Disinfectants
Inks
Soldering Flux
Solvent for Oils and Waxes.
Shoe Polishes
Celery Oil.
Varnish Removers
Refined Rubber.

SOME OF THE USES OF ALCOHOL.

There are two principal forms of alcohol, known as ethyl alcohol, made from molasses, grain, etc., and methyl alcohol, made from wood. Ethyl alcohol is the most important, and this article deals principally with that form, but it will be well to say a few words about the methyl product.

Methyl alcohol is produced by the destructive distillation of wood. Its principal use is in the manufacture of dyes—and the rapid growth of the dyeing industry has brought it into such great demand that since the beginning of the war the price has nearly doubled. Another reason for the increase in demand is the much stricter regulations surrounding the manufacture, distribution, and use of ethyl alcohol. Where possible, methyl has been substituted.

Ethyl alcohol can be made from many raw materials. In Germany, potatoes were chiefly used, because during the period 1892 to 1912 potatoes were cheap in that country, and the saccharin material obtained therefrom on a per pound basis low as compared with grains. Ethyl alcohol produced in France from 1908 to 1916 was principally made from sugar-beets, with grains a close second.

In the United States, many materials have been used to make ethyl alcohol. Corn and corn wastes are convenient and easily handled, and for many years maize was a chief source. Some alcohol is made from waste sulfite liquor in localities where it is obtainable in quantity. During the last two years a little alcohol has been produced from grains. But that has only been feasible when a crop had been damaged. The chief source of industrial alcohol in the United States is cane molasses.

USES OF ALCOHOL

The diagram indicates a few of the main uses for alcohol. It would be impossible to show them all. The highly refined forms of alcohol made from ethyl alcohol are propyl alcohol, which is used as a perfumery base to carry delicate odorous essential oils; isobutyl alcohol, a raw material used in making artificial musk, which is the basis of thousands of perfumes, and amyl alcohol, which is used for the manufacture of banana-oil.

Alcohol is in demand as a solvent for dyes, for nitrocellulose, gums, and resins, soaps, essential oils, oils and waxes, and it is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and perfumes. Photographers require it as a dehydrating agent in making photo prints and negatives.

It is an absolute necessity in hospitals as an ablution and antiseptic, and is used as a preservative for specimens and for medicines. It is used in the preparation of tinctures and drugs, and is second only to water in its general usefulness in the laboratories. It is used to manufacture esters, which are employed as solvents for collodions to form the basis of artificial leathers.

Solidified alcohol is one of the important uses of alcohol, for it burns with a smokeless flame, and does not carbonize like kerosene. Electricity is its only rival for chafing-dishes, coffee-percolators, and such articles, and in places where electricity is not available solidified alcohol is a very important fuel. It is used extensively on vacation trips, for cooking on railway-trains, etc.

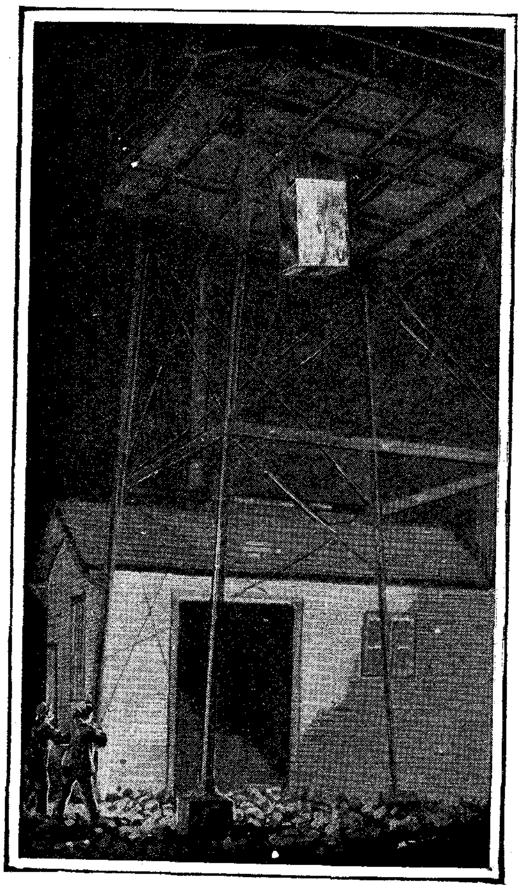
Ethylene is an excellent substitute for acetylene for cutting metals and for welding. It can be so comprest into steel cylinders that the cost for shipment is cut in half. The weight of ethylene per 100 cubic feet, including the container, is only 40 pounds, as compared to 90 pounds for acetylene.

Purification of turpentine is one of the newer developments of the utilization of alcohol. The present method of heating and making the crude turpentine results in resin, of which only a small part is of good color. It has been found that the crude gum-turpentine is readily soluble in high-proof denatured alcohol, and it is thus possible to remove foreign matter, wood, twigs, insects, etc., which are responsible for the coloring.

UNITED STATES ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

States and Territories	*1918* *Gallons*	*1917* *Gallons*
California	14,023,646	17,851,482
Connecticut	26,451	132,055
District of Columbia	749,517	608,812
Hawaii	3,935	14,016
Illinois	49,680,080	79,320,617
Indiana	15,830,930	43,361,276
Kentucky	12,608,437	36,441,778
Louisiana	24,406,539	26,545,832
Maryland	26,746,386	24,965,321
Massachusetts	10,873,375	12,511,238
Michigan	752,745	819,908
Missouri	79,527	289,661
Montana	186,248	244,773
Nebraska	......	2,938,594
New Jersey	51	54,494
New Mexico	......	315
New York	10,544,901	13,856,054
Ohio	3.314,103	10,114,573
Pennsylvania	7,293,914	12,190,764
Rhode Island	2,845	224
South Carolina	943,568	1,159,309
Texas	7,281	13,905
Virginia	.....	122,957
Wisconsin	759,294	2,527,249
Wyoming	26	260
Total	178,833,799	286,085,464

What may happen if your place burns



Allsteel Safe falling thirty feet while red hot

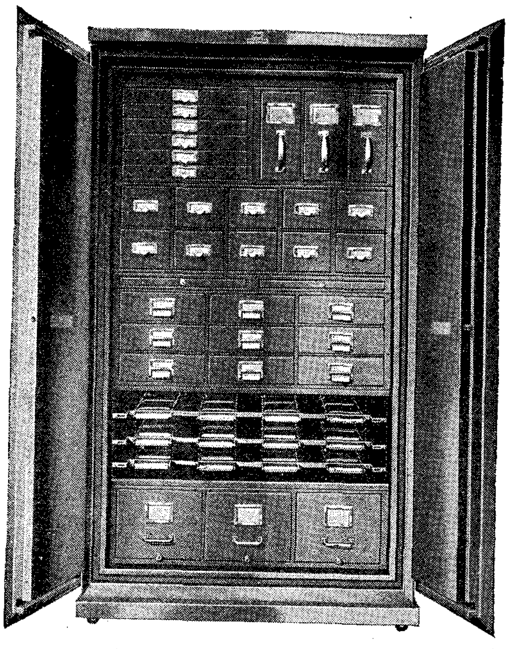
WHILE you are reading this, someone's building is being destroyed by fire. It happens every minute of the year. If your place burns, what will happen to your business records that *can't be duplicated and can't be insured?* Even if they are in a safe, is it a modern safe that will live through the fire?

So that your vital papers will be really safe, *Allsteel* Underwriters' Model Safes are made to pass the gruelling two-hour test of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

The safe, containing records, letters, and other papers, is put into a gas furnace and kept there, with a temperature up to 1700° Fahrenheit, for one hour. (Paper burns at 460° F.) At the end of the hour, the red-hot safe is hoisted to a platform and dropped 30 feet on a concrete bed covered with broken bricks. After cooling, it is again put in the furnace upside down and heated another hour to 1700° F. When cooled the safe is opened and the contents must be intact.

An *Allsteel* safe that will successfully go through such a test as this gives protection in the modern sense of the word.

GF Allsteel Safes



Typical interior of an Allsteel Underwriters' Model Safe

Every *Allsteel* Underwriters' Model Safe has the label of the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc., which means that it is the same in design and material as the ones that actually passed the test described above.

But safety is only one of the advantages of the *Allsteel.* It is the lightest safe of its type made. It has greater interior capacity than any other safe. Furthermore, you can select from a wide variety of sections the interior arrangement adapted to the particular needs of your own business. Take the first step toward the protection you owe to yourself and others by paying a visit to the *Allsteel* dealer in your town.

Allsteel Office Furniture

Whether it be filing cabinets, desks, shelving or counters, there is just the item in the *Allsteel* line that will fill your needs. Among the users of *Allsteel* office equipment are many of the foremost firms in the country—concerns like the New York Stock Exchange, Bush Terminal, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bethlehem Steel Co. *Allsteel* is the equipment that belongs with success. Send for our 88-page illustrated catalogue.

The General Fireproofing Company

New York *Chicago* *Boston* Youngstown, Ohio *Washington* *Atlanta* *Seattle*

Dealers in All Principal Cities

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for School use*

CHILD LABOR

"WHEN I WAS FOUR YEARS OLD," says an aged Englishwoman in Lawrence, Mass., "my father began to carry me on his back to the mill. He was a loom-dresser and I handed him the threads. All through my childhood I worked." It stunted her growth. It prevented her learning to read. Even in our land of opportunity, she was deprived of opportunity and is to-day only a drudge.

A long, long time has passed since the little girl's father began to carry her on his back to the mill in England, yet see what was until lately going on in America. In "Labor Problems," by Prof. Thomas Sewall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, and his collaborator, Helen L. Sumner, we are told that "in the South the recent development of cotton manufacture has led to such evil conditions that universal attention has been attracted to the problem—so bad that they have been compared to those that existed in England during the early days of the factory system.

"The employees of these Southern factories are an illiterate, ignorant set of white people, enticed from their isolated homes in the hills by the bait of wages and opportunities never before enjoyed. As a result of the needs, the ignorance, and the moral obtuseness of these people on the one hand, and of the greed and selfishness of the manufacturers, especially those from the North, on the other, children are put to work in the cotton-mills at an early age, sometimes as low as six years."

Legislation has dealt severely with employers of child labor in Southern cotton-mills and with certain other employers of child labor as well, but reform is by no means complete. Addressing the American Child Hygiene Association, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover said recently: "Up to the present, the Federal Government has not been able to deal comprehensively with the subject of child labor. The original child-labor law was declared unconstitutional. The present Federal child-labor law imposes a tax of 10 per cent. upon the net profits of any factory, mine, or quarry employing children under fourteen or sixteen years. The Federal Government is incapable of making provision against other employment, and thus the great mass of children employed in street trades and various blind-alley occupations goes on unhindered. It appears to me absolutely critical that we should have such constitutional amendment as permits the Federal Government to take direct action on this question, for so long as certain States are so backward in their social development that they will sacrifice their children to industrial advantage, it is not only unfair to the other States, but it is poisoning the springs of the nation at their source."

Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child-Labor Committee, puts the case vigorously in an article contributed to *The American Child* and entitled "American Progress, 1620–1920." Cries he, "Three centuries of American progress—and to-day? Nearly one-fifth of all American children between ten and fifteen are out of school earning their own living. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin all report a startling increase in the number of children leaving school to go to work. Is this the progress that the Pilgrim Fathers intended? Is it a progress consistent with American ideals? Can we afford to progress at the expense of children?"

Dr. Felix Adler, of the Society for Ethical Culture, declares: "1,500,000 children to-day are laboring on the farms. Their work is not such as to make them fit to take up the problems of the American people, to be architects of the new civilization. Incredible conditions have been disclosed in certain rural communities. Thousands of children have only the smallest number of months of schooling." Nor is poverty always the excuse. In a pamphlet by Gertrude Folks on "Farm Labor *vs.* School Attendance," we are told that "A Colorado family who boasted that they made $10,000 from their farm the preceding year were allowing their two children, seven and eleven years of age, to work in the beet-fields during the school hours. Another family consisting of the father, mother, and two girls, nine and ten years, worked forty acres of beets, altho they own a good home elsewhere in the State. They board it up for half a year and live in a shack 'in the beets.' Another prosperous farmer who owns more than 200 acres of valuable land, nevertheless, keeps his six-, eight-, and ten-year-old children out of school to work in the beet-fields. The school superintendents of three counties in Maryland stated that in their opinion most of the families who withdraw their children from school to work in the fields could easily afford to send them to school for the entire term."

But poverty itself makes only the shabbiest excuse for such injustice. As Mr. Raymond G. Fuller observes in "Child Labor and the New Day," "child-labor begets poverty, and poverty begets child labor. The child of the grown-up child-laborer becomes in his turn a child-laborer. Child labor, as a factor in the labor market, decreases the wages of adults and increases unemployment. From the standpoint of future earning capacity child labor is a dead loss. The workers who leave school at fourteen earn less money in the first four years than those who stay in school till they are sixteen earn in two years, and their maximum earning capacity is sooner reached." Besides, "the fatigue induced by overwork and overstrain predisposes to disease and is itself counted as an occupational disease. Out of 1,500 children in twelve industries in Baltimore 100 were found by medical examiners to have diseases or serious defects directly due to occupation. Childhood is the time for preparing the body against the diseases that assail in adult life, but work that interferes with normal exercise and growth at the period of immaturity and of greatest need for free activity does not furnish that preparation."

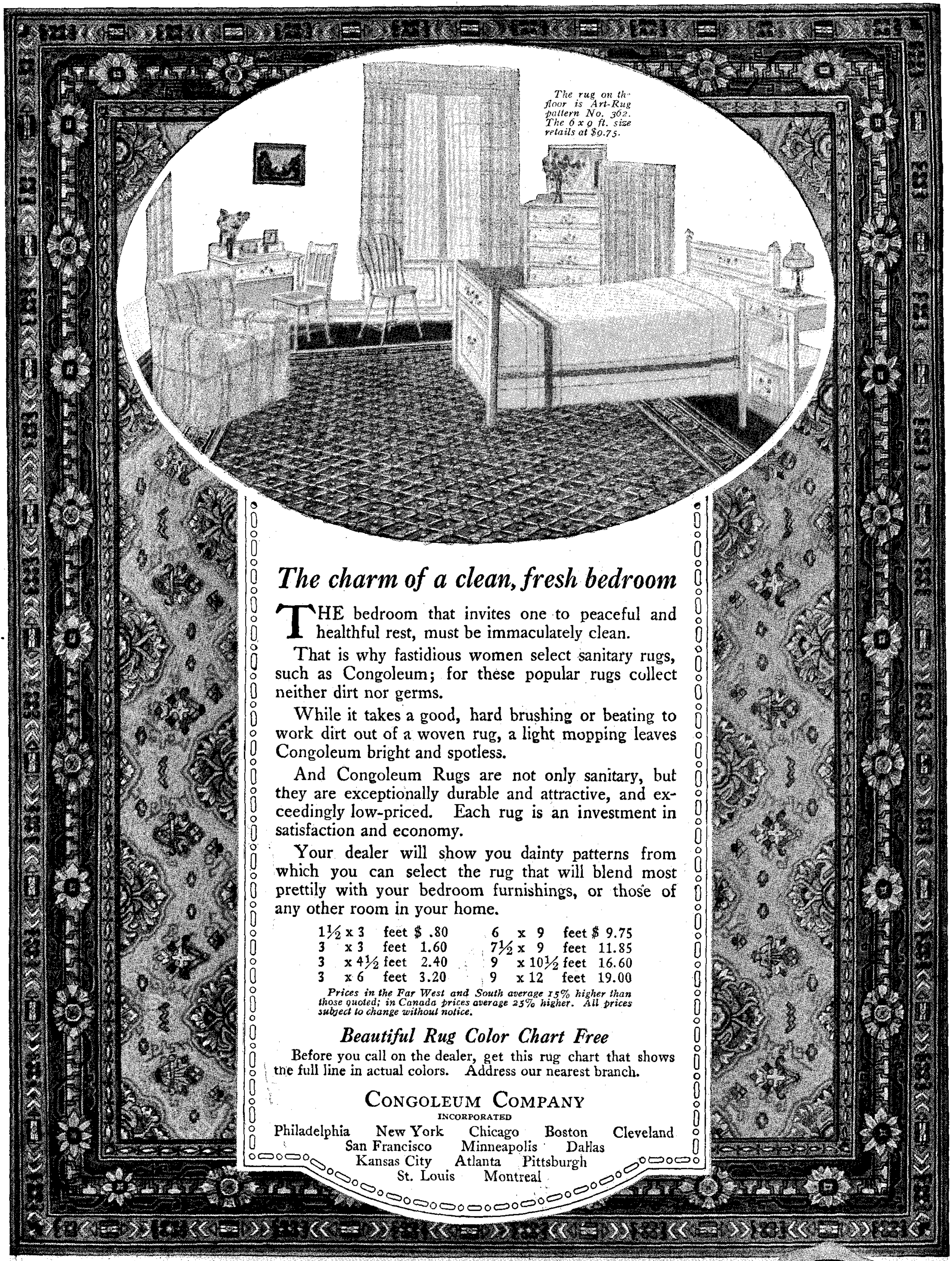
Excellent scientific testimony backs up Mr. Fuller's contention. For example, Prof. Albert H. Sanford remarks in *The Child-Labor Bulletin*, "The young boy is not a complete adult in all but size and strength. His physical condition is in 'a state of development through which it should pass completely.' The same is true of his mental and moral nature. At about fourteen comes a great change. Certain characteristics show themselves which make the boy's nature demand certain things that in many instances are exactly contrary to the requirements if he goes into a factory at that age. First, the large bones and muscles must have much exercise, but the finer movements can not well be accomplished. The boy is in the awkward age. Hence the number of accidents is twice that with adults.

"Secondly, in this age the boy rebels against authority. This is his saving grace; his will is developing. Thirdly, his nature demands variety of scene and occupation. But factory life is monotonous; hence he floats from one factory to another. Fourthly, when he gets interested in a piece of work he wants to see it through and not leave it half finished. But in most factories he finishes only a part of the product upon which he is working, and so is deprived of the very training he needs at this age. Lastly, one of the strongest demands of boy nature at this age is that for play.

"Now, many adults look upon play as simply a childish luxury fit only for those children who do not need to work. Psychologists, on the other hand, regard the play of children as the means by which alone they develop their physical and moral natures into manhood and womanhood. Children are educated more by their play than in any other way."

As Mr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, puts it, "seed corn must not be ground," yet we read in a statement widely circulated by the National Child-Labor Committee, in December, 1920, that "in fourteen States this year child labor has increased, more children having left school for work than in 1919. Many of them are employed in industries not regulated by the Federal tax on child labor; they may be employed nine, ten, or eleven hours a day; they may be worked on night shifts; they may even work at trades known to be dangerous. In Massachusetts last year there were 1,691 industrial accidents to children under sixteen, ten of which were fatal and sixty-two of which resulted in the permanent partial disability of the child."

If there are cases where poverty drives parents to put their children to work, legislation has shown its ability to remedy the situation by child scholarships and mothers' pensions. If, as Mr. Hoover complains, the Constitution fails to provide a means of abolishing child labor outright, we can amend the Constitution.



The rug on the floor is Art-Rug pattern No. 362. The 6 x 9 ft. size retails at $9.75.

The charm of a clean, fresh bedroom

THE bedroom that invites one to peaceful and healthful rest, must be immaculately clean.

That is why fastidious women select sanitary rugs, such as Congoleum; for these popular rugs collect neither dirt nor germs.

While it takes a good, hard brushing or beating to work dirt out of a woven rug, a light mopping leaves Congoleum bright and spotless.

And Congoleum Rugs are not only sanitary, but they are exceptionally durable and attractive, and exceedingly low-priced. Each rug is an investment in satisfaction and economy.

Your dealer will show you dainty patterns from which you can select the rug that will blend most prettily with your bedroom furnishings, or those of any other room in your home.

1½ x 3 feet	$ .80	6 x 9 feet	$ 9.75
3 x 3 feet	1.60	7½ x 9 feet	11.85
3 x 4½ feet	2.40	9 x 10½ feet	16.60
3 x 6 feet	3.20	9 x 12 feet	19.00

Prices in the Far West and South average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

Beautiful Rug Color Chart Free

Before you call on the dealer, get this rug chart that shows the full line in actual colors. Address our nearest branch.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Chicago Boston Cleveland
San Francisco Minneapolis Dallas
Kansas City Atlanta Pittsburgh
St. Louis Montreal

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug No. 367, a buff ground with rich Persian pattern of brown, blue and green.

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

Look for the Gold Seal

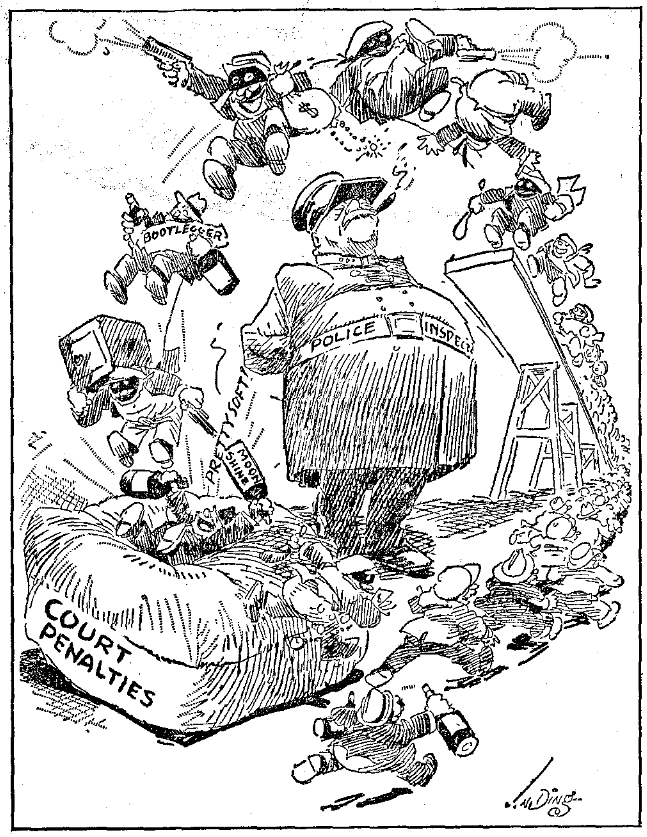
The Gold Seal appears on every genuine *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rug and on every two yards of the roll goods. *Look for it!*

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"WILD WEST" BANDITS IN OUR CITIES

ONE OF THE MANY CLIMAXES in the so-called "national crime wave" was reached when the Mexican Consul-General in New York City telegraphed to Mexico City for permission to employ special guards to protect the Consulate against Gotham gunmen. This appeal to bandit-infested Mexico from bandit-infested New York added a touch of ironical humor to a situation against which the New York papers were protesting, and continue to protest, in seven-column head-lines. Chicago equals New York in shooting affairs, highway robberies, and general lawlessness. The Pacific coast joins the Atlantic in a display of "the caveman instincts breaking through the veneer of modern civilization." "From nearly every city and hamlet," says the Los Angeles *Times*, "comes the report that all former records of criminal activity have been exceeded," and it frankly admits Los Angeles' share in "the fact that more violent deaths occurred in the United States in the last twelve months than in England, France, and Italy combined; that there were more murders committed in Chicago in the same period than in England, Scotland, and Wales combined; that six murders were committed in the city of New York for every one in London."



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ANTE, ANTE OVER.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

To present an "unexaggerated picture of crime conditions" in Chicago, the Chicago *Tribune* recently printed a record of the hold-ups and robberies reported in one day of twenty-four hours in the Christmas season. Normally, notes the newspaper, space does not permit a publication of the full report of a day's crime. The record presented is said to be based on authentic reports from the police, and the day on which statistics were gathered was chosen at random. It was not characterized by any outstanding crimes such as have so frequently received front-page head-lines. It was just an ordinary, typical work-day with the bandits, running as follows:

12:05 A.M.—Mrs. R. M. Osborne, 6600 Maryland Avenue, a waitress, was accosted in the Sheffield Avenue district by a salesman residing at 4710 Kenmore Avenue, who attempted to force his attentions upon her. Mrs. Osborne summoned Patrolman Beilke. The salesman was captured after several shots had been fired. He was fined $100 and costs by Judge Barasa in the Sheffield Avenue Court.

12:15 A.M.—Louis O. Elliott was held up by five men in front of his home at 636 Grace Street and robbed of $4 and an overcoat.

12:20 A.M.—Four men in an automobile stuck up the Sinclair oil station at 7766 Sheridan Road, took $8 from the cash-register, and $42 from the agent, H. L. McVicker, of 1718 Pratt Boulevard.

12:30 A.M.—Earl Benson, 6548 Greenwood Avenue, was held up by two men at Sixty-fourth Street and Minerva Avenue and robbed of $10.

12:45 A.M.—J. C. Hudson was held up by four men and robbed of $40 and a watch in front of his home at 6035 Kimbark Avenue.

1 A.M.—Alexander Miller, 3169 Elston Avenue, was held up by two men while waiting for a car at Ogden and Kedzie avenues and robbed of $18.50 and a diamond stickpin worth $400.

4:50 A.M.—Three armed men rushed into the Hanley garage, 3427 Fillmore Street, forced the night watchman, Edward Zettle, of 222 East Thirty-ninth Street, and a customer, Morris Geaderman, 3457 Grenshaw Street, into a rear room and drove off with an automobile which was stored there.

5:10 A.M.—A. Bodkin, 1243 North Irving Avenue, a waiter, was held up by two armed men near West Division Street and North Irving Avenue, and robbed of $163 which he had been saving to purchase Christmas presents.

5:30 A.M.—Detective-Sergeants Hass and Carroll chased two men for several blocks through the loop after they had smashed a window in the fur-shop of Engler & Burgess, at 38 South State Street. The men, who obtained nothing, escaped into Grant Park.

10:15 A.M.—Frank Heinisch was held up in his cigar-store, at 3260 Cottage Grove Avenue by three negroes, who escaped with $100.

11:45 A.M.—Two men leapt from an automobile, entered the delicatessen shop of Michael Madisi, at Forty-seventh and Wood streets, threatened the proprietor with revolvers, and took $25 from the cash-register. Madisi grabbed a revolver and fired several shots at them as they fled.

1:30 P.M.—Burglars entered the home of Joseph Driar, 549 West Fourteenth Street, and carried off $350 worth of clothing and jewelry, $50 in cash, and a pointer dog named "Bob."

2 P.M.—Mrs. Mary Barrack returned from a shopping trip to find a burglar ransacking her home at 3849 Flournoy Street. After the man had left she followed him and notified Patrolman Martin Tyrell, who arrested him. While waiting with his prisoner for the arrival of a patrol-wagon in a drug-store, at 3001 West Roosevelt Road the man darted out and ran down an alley. Tyrell followed, firing several shots, one of which struck the fugitive in the left leg. At the county hospital the man gave the name of Louis Greenburg.

2:30 P.M.—Mrs. C. Carson, 1859 West Madison Street, was robbed of a pocketbook containing $35 and a $600 lavaliere in a down-town department-store.

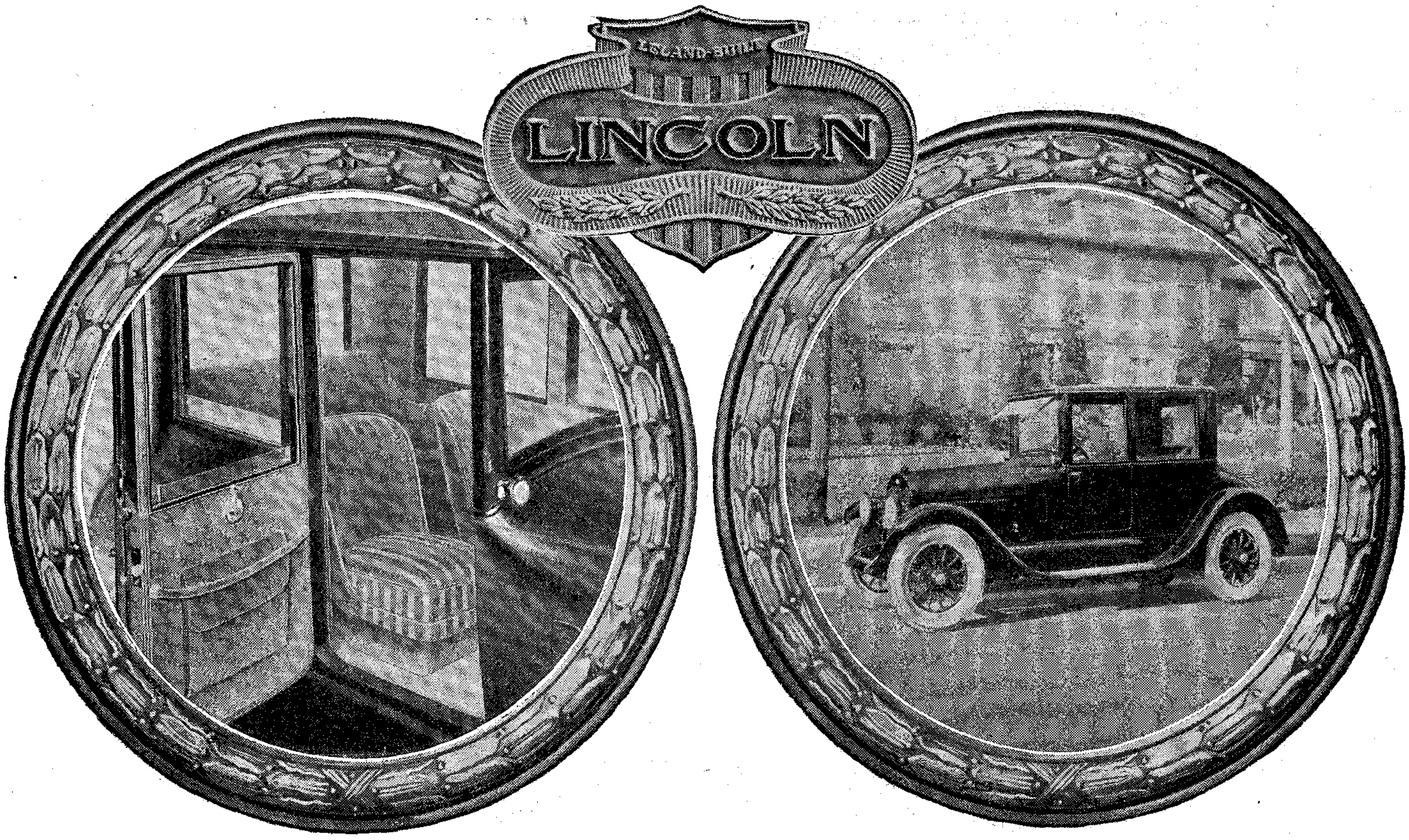
3 P.M.—Pickpockets stole two $50 Liberty bonds from Mrs. J. H. Sheldon, of 4346 North Tripp Avenue in a loop department-store.

4:50 P.M.—Mrs. S. G. Gibbons, 3039 Parnell Avenue, was robbed of her pocketbook containing $20 at State and Madison streets.

5:30 P.M.—Mrs. N. Gish, was held up in her home, at 5100 South Marshfield Avenue, by two men posing as parcel-post delivery men, who attacked her and robbed her of $50 and $150 worth of silverware.

6 P.M.—Thomas Jordan, 7148 South Carpenter Street, a driver for Hillman's department-store, was held up by two men in front of 4158 South Wells Street and robbed of $45.

6 P.M.—Two armed men leapt on the wagon of John Manning, 6928 South Green Street, a driver for the Brewster Laundry Company, 5929 Lowe Avenue, and robbed him of $50. The robbery occurred in front of 5650 Lowe Avenue.



The Leland-built Lincoln Coupe

Those who favor the coupe type of car will immediately discern in the Leland-built Lincoln, a number of new and distinct advantages.

One of the first things that impresses you is that it affords really comfortable seating accommodations for four persons—quite out of the ordinary in a car of its type.

The rear seat which provides abundant room for two persons, and the two individual forward seats, are in close coupled relation so that all are in a companionable group, but without crowding or cramping.

The front seat on the curb side is hinged so that it may be inclined forward to permit easy ingress and egress.

There is a large storage compartment beneath the rear deck, accessible thru an opening in the back of the rear seat, concealed by a movable panel.

The interior of the car is richly trimmed and upholstered, with deep pliant cushions, and with arm rests for the rear seat occupants.

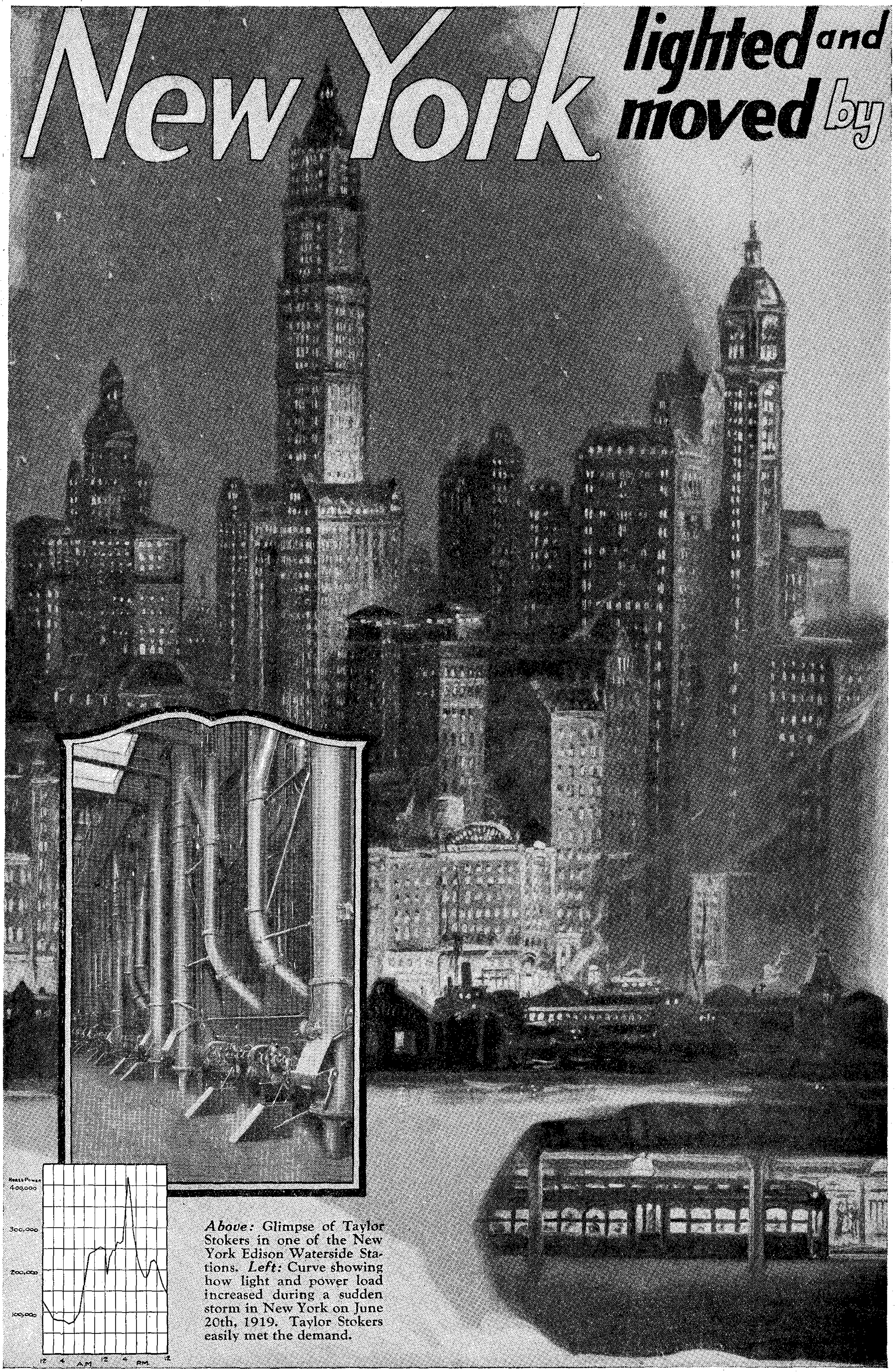
Mounted on the Leland-built Lincoln chassis of exceptional roading qualities, it possesses those essentials which make for consummate ease, comfort and convenience.

The entire bearing is one of grace, dignity and individuality.

As an all-season vehicle, for business purposes or for the small family, whether in city traffic or on the open highway, it would be difficult indeed to idealize a car more fitting.

The Leland-built Lincoln Eight Cylinder Motor Cars include five Enclosed Types

LINCOLN MOTOR CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN


New York lighted and moved by
Horse Power
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
12
4
A.M.
12
4
P.M.
12

Above: Glimpse of Taylor Stokers in one of the New York Edison Waterside Stations. *Left:* Curve showing how light and power load increased during a sudden storm in New York on June 20th, 1919. Taylor Stokers easily met the demand.

The Taylor Stoker!

MYRIADS of people to be whirled daily to and from their work and play—by subway, elevated and surface lines. Offices, shops and homes by the hundred thousand, leagues of streets, a skyful of electric signs—to be lighted.

To produce steam economically in slack hours, to multiply boiler output swiftly when the peaks come—to conserve boiler investment, power house area, coal and labor,—that is the ideal of power production in New York, as in every other population center.

Therefore, the public-service companies which whirl New York to and from its work and play, which turn its night into day, pick the Taylor Stoker to carry their loads. For years these concerns have been steadily substituting Taylor Stokers for older combustion equipment until now in all their power stations practically all the boiler equipment is Taylor-Stokered. To wit:

New York Edison Co. . . .	83,055 h. p.	Interboro Rapid Transit Co. .	54,960 h. p.
Brooklyn Edison Co.	40,850 h. p.	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. .	46,800 h. p.
United E. L. & Power Co. . .	50,400 h. p.	Pennsylvania Railroad . . .	16,900 h. p.
New York Central R. R. . . .	2,500 h. p.	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. .	12,950 h. p.
Richmond Light & Ry. Co. .	6,000 h. p.	Bush Terminal Company . .	3,520 h. p.

Note just one specific example of the effect of a Taylor Stoker installation. When the Interboro modernized its 74th Street power house, 8000 h. p. reciprocating engines were replaced by 30,000 kw. turbines and old style stokers were replaced by Taylor Stokers. The ratio of kilowatts to boiler horse-power *was increased from 1.8 to 7.2*.

The Taylor Stoker produces more steam than any other combustion system and does it with less upkeep charge and less human labor in the boiler room. In fact, brains replace brawn in the Taylor-Stokered boiler room.

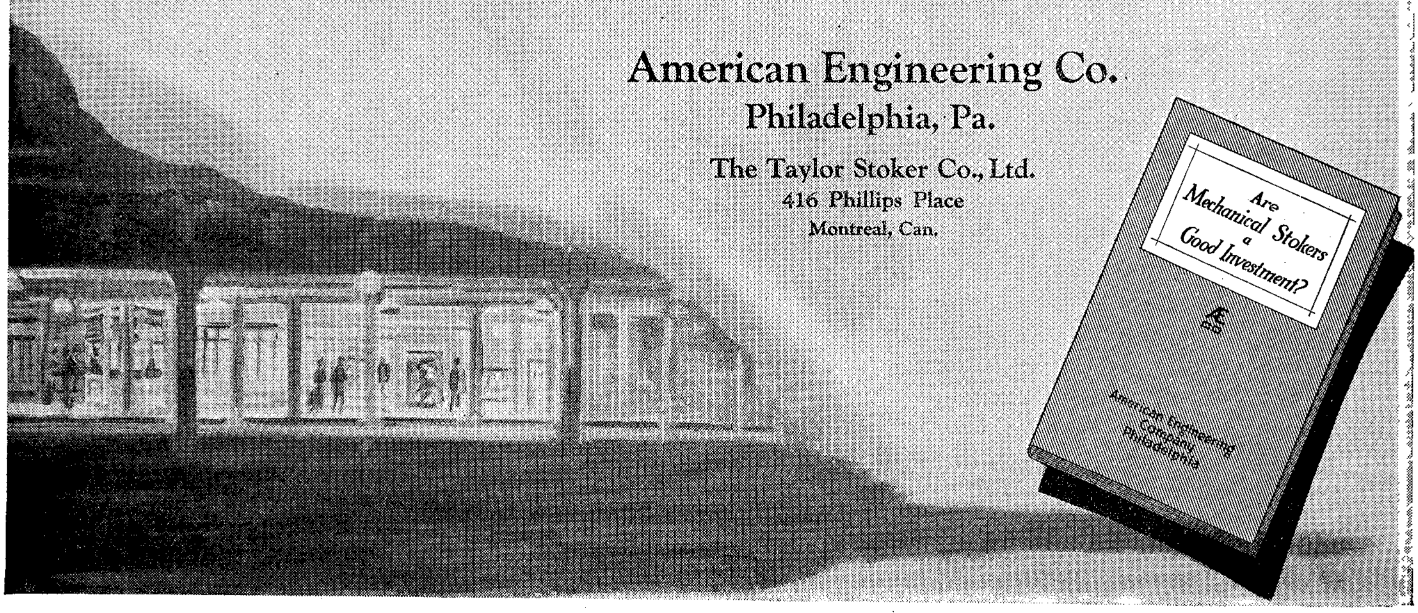
Must a generating station be as large as these which serve New York to realize Taylor Stoker advantages? Not at all. Small stations, industrial concerns and public institutions of every class, are realizing them to the full. At one extreme, the General Electric Company, with 29,373 h. p. and Firestone Tire and Rubber Company with 21,610 h. p. Taylor Stokered. At the other, Johns Hopkins University, with 500 h. p., and the Beckman Company, Cleveland, with 320 h. p.

Are You a Business Executive Or An Engineer?

Let us send you this book. It states in plain terms the results Taylor Stokers are securing at representative plants of every class. Ask for your copy.

American Engineering Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Taylor Stoker Co., Ltd.
416 Phillips Place
Montreal, Can.


Are Mechanical Stokers a Good Investment?
American Engineering Company Philadelphia

6:10 P.M.—Three men entered the fur-store of Max Spiegel, at 2547 West North Avenue, held the proprietor and two clerks at bay with revolvers, and drove off in an auto with $3,000 worth of furs and several hundred dollars taken from the cash-register.

6:30 P.M.—Two men entered the grocery of William Hanson, at 3106 Lawrence Avenue, shoved guns in his face, and robbed the cash-register of $200.

6:30 P.M.—William H. Riley, 4232 North Kostner Avenue, a driver for The Fair, was held up by two men at Milwaukee and Kilbourne avenues and robbed of $28.

6:45 P.M.—Three men in a black automobile held up William Parker, 5008 West Augusta Street, a driver for The Fair, at Harlem and Le Moyne avenues and robbed him of $30.

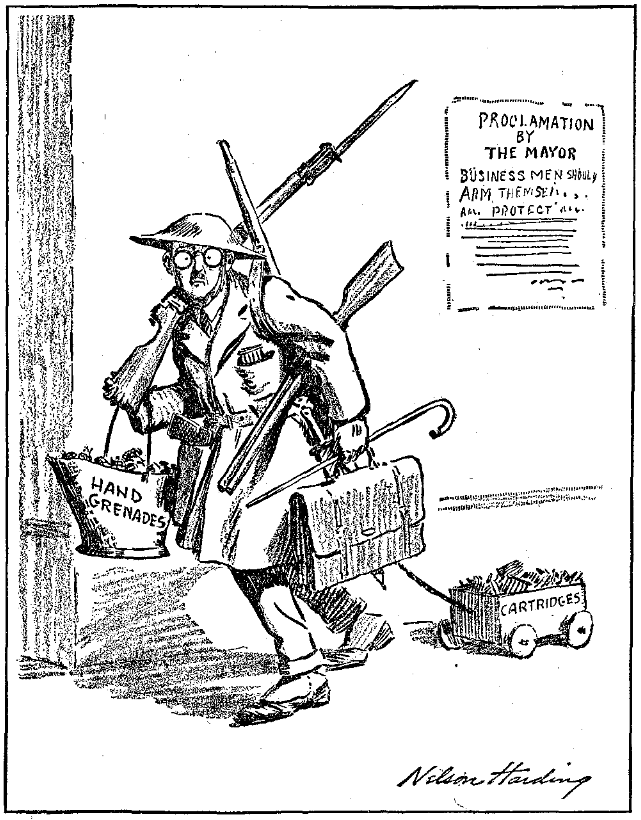
7 P.M.—Edward Biechner, 3421 North Seeley Avenue, was stopt by two armed negroes in Dearborn Street between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and robbed of a watch and $3.

8:45 P.M.—Two men, posing as customers, entered the delicatessen shop of Sidney Barber, at 1446 North Central Park Avenue, drew guns, and robbed the cash-register of $12.

9:30 P.M.—Three men drove up beside William Lynch, 5040 Drexel Boulevard, at Washington Boulevard and Green Street, and two of the men got out. They asked Lynch if he wanted a drink of whisky. When he replied he did not they said they would make him drink it. One threw his arms about Lynch's neck and held his head up while the other went through his pockets and took his watch and $4.50. They also took his overcoat.

Not included in the above list was a daring hold-up which occurred shortly before midnight Monday. Mrs. George Barnes, of 58 East Thirty-sixth Place, was entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Louis Miller, 3247 Michigan Avenue, when there was a knock on the door.

Mrs. Barnes asked who was there, but not understanding the mumbled reply, opened the door a few inches. A foot was shoved in the aperture and a revolver thrust into Mrs. Barnes's face. Three men forced their way into the apartment, covered the occupants with revolvers, and escaped with $480 and a watch belonging to Mrs. Barnes and a $400 fur-coat and a $300 diamond ring belonging to the Millers.



THE TIRED BUSINESS MAN.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

In suburban districts, especially those surrounding the larger cities, highwaymen in motor-cars give modern imitations of the lawlessness which made famous the horseback highwaymen of past generations. Several editors, in fact, find an even nearer connection between the highwaymen of the "Old Wild West" variety and the modern city bandit. We have abolished our frontiers, they say, but the spirit which once thrived there is still among us. The "two-gun man" who calmly sticks up a poolroom on New York's East Side is a close relative of the desperado who used to ride into a Western town, rob the saloon at the point of a gun, and depart with a volley of shots. Sometimes, now as then, Judge Lynch is called upon to deal quick justice to desperadoes. Near San Francisco, which has been afflicted with a particularly vicious wave of lawlessness, three members of a band of desperadoes were hanged on a single limb of an oak-tree by masked men, following a battle in which a sheriff and two detectives were killed. "Law evasion has been treated lightly; moral delinquencies jestingly," comments the Vancouver (B. C.) *Sun*. "The result has not been the menace of anarchy, but the presence of anarchy. As the public mind had been horrified by the presence of lustful, murderous anarchy, it was decided that the criminal mind must be terrified by the actual reality of sudden death." In Milwaukee, several Chicago bandits met fates almost as expeditious, and far more legal. Chicago, with or without reason, has a reputation for treating its lawless element with much consideration. The report from Milwaukee runs:

> At midnight Friday two young Chicago hold-up men arrived in Milwaukee and held up a saloon. At 11:30 yesterday morning less than twelve hours afterward, they were on their way to the penitentiary at Waupun under sentence of twenty-five years each. Judge A. C. Backus officiated.
>
> This is but a fair sample of the speed and accuracy of Milwaukee justice. Last October three Chicago bandits, all swollen up with their immunity in Chicago, ventured into Milwaukee.
>
> It took just one day for them to get twenty-five-year sentences and start on their way. The three were Roy Little, Paul Hurtt, and Lawrence Walsh.
>
> The two who adventured Friday night are Walter McDaniels, twenty-one, and Arthur Neal, twenty-seven. They held up the bartender and nine patrons in Leo Schwenda's saloon in West Allis, and got thirty dollars. Before morning they were arrested and when court opened were identified and quickly dispatched.

Students of crime as a by-product of great wars would find most valuable material in the period following the Civil War in this country, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, standing back in order to take a general and philosophical view of the present crime situation. At the end of the Civil War, continues the editorial writer:

> The public lands west of the Mississippi River attracted large numbers of former soldiers for purposes of settlement, stock-raising, and mining; but at the same time hundreds of adventurous and reckless spirits, released from the armies of North and South, also followed the Western trails toward the setting sun.
>
> For four years already there had been guerrilla warfare in the southwestern border States between the two sections, and the Confederate leader, Colonel Quantrell, had raided Kansas in the summer of 1863 as far as Lawrence. This irregular warfare bred a type of irresponsible and undisciplined combatant who naturally took to banditry on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountain region when the Civil War had ended.
>
> But there was still another reason for the growth of a class of hard-riding, quick-shooting desperadoes. The South had been impoverished by the emancipation of the slaves without compensation and by a drastic military subjugation. Many of the wilder young Southern soldiers, because of the economic pressure after Lee's surrender, found home ties loosened or dissolved and joined the Western drift of population out beyond the rail-heads. The North contributed its share of adventurers, but the complete economic collapse of the South and the unrest during reconstruction drove an unusual number of Southerners having the nomad spirit into the vast unsettled region beyond the great river.
>
> The American frontier from the earliest times had been lawless enough, and each of our wars, beginning at least with the Revolution—or even earlier, with the Colonial and Indian wars—had spilt into the virgin wilderness its quota of former soldiers in search of new lands for speculation or tillage or for personal adventure in contact with the redskins and wild beasts. But the Civil War spilt into the outlander region a much larger number of the quasi-criminal sort than all of the previous wars combined.
>
> The twenty years between 1865 and 1885 were notable for the exploits of bandits, road-agents, stage-robbers, and county-seat bank-raiders of the Jesse James class. It was the heyday of frontier outlawry. The James brothers, if one's memory is not treacherous, had served as guerrilla fighters on the Southern side in the Civil War. Then there was a crop of frontier desperadoes

THE interest of Hupmobile owners in our product is naturally very great. The satisfaction the Hupmobile gives is so pronounced, that by far the greater part of our annual output goes to those who have already owned one or more Hupmobiles.

It is, therefore, to our owners in particular, that we announce certain noteworthy improvements and refinements in the finish, fittings, and the general appearance of our car.

The Hupmobile now being exhibited at the various Automobile Shows is finished in a new shade of blue. Its fenders are new-design; its top new-shape, with plate glass at the rear. Upholstery is improved. Doors have outside handles. Added equipment items are windshield cleaner, motometer, and the distinctive Hupmobile fan-light tail-lamp.

In performance, economy and reliability, the Hupmobile will continue to live up to the good name it has already earned.

Hupmobile

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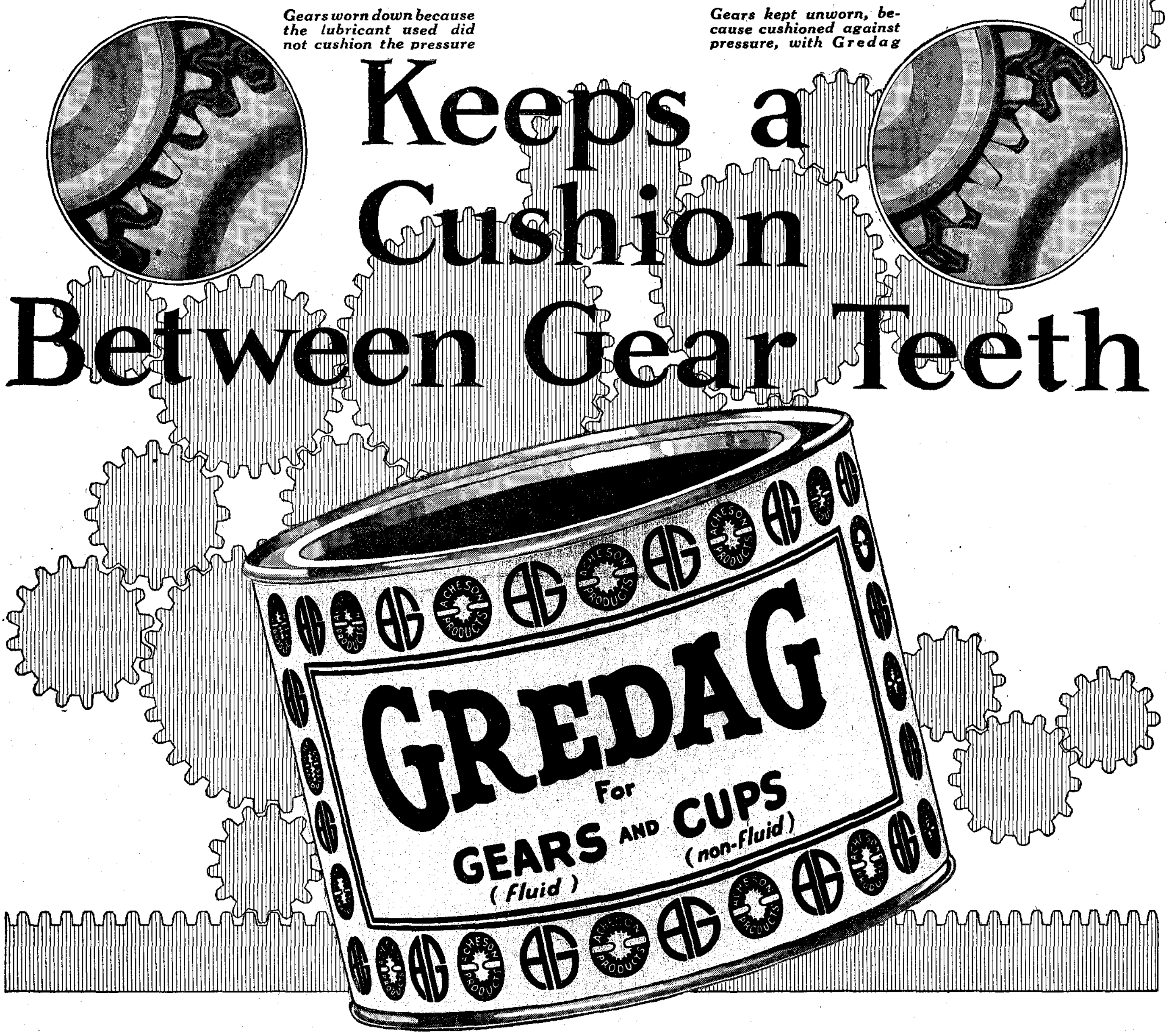

Gears worn down because the lubricant used did not cushion the pressure

Gears kept unworn, because cushioned against pressure, with Gredag

Keeps a Cushion Between Gear Teeth

HEAVIEST pressure won't squeeze Gredag out of gears.

Because Gredag, unlike any other lubricant, contains a gritless lubricating substance—obtained by a scientific process—that always clings between gear teeth in spite of pressure.

Even after the basic jelly part of Gredag is used up, this substance clings—keeping a cushion between gear teeth. That's why Gredag lubricates under *any* load—in the hottest or coldest weather—without melting or "channelling."

Gredag keeps your gears quiet; it prevents wear; it makes your car last longer with less upkeep cost. By using Gredag in your transmission and differential—in your cups and hubs, you can make your old car sound like new. When you buy a *new* car keep it new by lubricating it with Gredag.

At any good supply store or garage.

Automotive Sales Division, Edw. A. Cassidy Co., Inc., 23 West 43rd St., New York City

an Acheson Product

of the *Wild Bill* and *Deadwood Dick* sort, who were the models for the romantic heroes of the cheap "dime novels," which were read with avidity, but usually in well-guarded seclusion, by not a few well-brought-up boys here in New England thirty and forty years ago. Bret Harte's early stories immortalized in literature outcasts of much the same origin who had drifted farther west to the mining-camps.

It will occur to many to-day that if a nation must fight tremendously every generation or two, it may be fortunate to have a frontier on the outskirts of a well-ventilated wilderness into which civilization may expel in some measure the social unrest and human refuse left by the terrific reactions of war. While it lasted, our wild borderland played a wholesome, if crude, part in developing American civilization. At least it furnished vast spaces and light and air in which social poisons might be dissipated. The colonies overseas have played the same rôle for the British Isles for three hundred years.

Some of our social troubles to-day in this country, particularly in the older sections, may be due in some degree to the loss of the frontier. We no longer have the Black Hills, or the Santa Fé trails, or the Montana and Wyoming cattle-ranges, where cowboys were made, or the Colorado, Nevada, and California mining-camps to take up the slack in the business of banditry and absorb the overplus of that tendency to individual anarchy which affords the primitive urge to the urban crime of robbery and violence.

So we have come to the time when we read in the papers of the murderous hold-ups by masked highwaymen in Fifth Avenue jewelry-shops instead of in Cheyenne or Cripple Creek saloons, and when the alarmed burglary-insurance companies are raising the rates on their policies in the great cities of Chicago and New York.

The murder of Monk Eastman, an old-time bandit leader on New York's East Side, has thrown some light on gangsters and gang methods in New York. The New York *Herald* tells something of the picturesque life and death of this modern outlaw:

The newspapers have said and clergymen have preached that Monk Eastman had reformed, that he was purified by fire in the Great War, through which he served in the 106th Infantry, Twenty-seventh Division. And here it is but fair to his memory to say that he served bravely and honestly and voluntarily.

However, the police are of another opinion regarding what has happened since. They say that the Monk was gradually going back to his old haunts and ways; that they had been suspecting him of bootlegging, of loft robbing, of drug-peddling, and even of taking a hand in the daily robberies and hold-ups. They say that they learned things recently that inspired them to search for him and trace his movements from Williamsburg to Delancey Street, where once his name was a thing to strike fear, insure obedience, and open locked doors.

Monk Eastman's real name was William Delaney. He was born on the East Side of Irish parents in that era when there was no Sullivan law and the fighting was done with fists and clubs and now and then brick. The Irishman was the bully boy of the East Side those days. The Italian and the Jew had not made their appearance in any great number. Neither had the gunman entered the picture, nor the stiletto. Fighting meant fighting with the weapons you were born with. The Sullivam law, drawn to keep down the rising power of the new type of gangster, reacted to abolish the Irish gangs, which may have been rough, but they seldom shot.

The Monk (no one called him Bill or Delaney) paid little if any attention to education. He lived in Delancey Street and fought his way up in the open air. His police record is not in keeping with his sinister reputation, which is not an unusual feature of the New York gangster. He had few aliases—John Eastman, Joseph Morris, John Marvin, and Monk, a title thrust upon him by his fellows, who admired his ability to clamber up or down a building side to affect entrance to lofts and upper stories.

He was arrested the first time in December, 1902, charged with assault. Mysteriously, the necessary witnesses failed to appear and the Monk was discharged.

Eastman went out to establish himself as a brand-new bully in 1903, and he gathered about him a bunch of lads who were quite ready for anything from repeating at the polls to taking commissions to beat up or otherwise render impotent the enemy or enemies of such clients who might need storng-arm assistance. They say that the only man on the East Side who ever accomplished the hazardous feat of hurling the Monk out of his gin-mill was the redoubtable Piggy Donovan, who conducted a rough drinking-place at 57 Bowery.

Piggy was a trifle rougher than the Monk those days, and it was Piggy's personal notion that he was boss of his own place. He received his opportunity to test his authority one night when the Monk, "Flat Butcher," and several other gay and festive blades entered his place and made remarks calculated to evoke the wrath of Piggy. Mr. Donovan, brother of Mike Donovan, who is not to be confused with the late Mike Donovan, who was boxing instructor at the New York Athletic Club, acted quickly.

He smashed the Monk on the jaw and then threw him out the window. It was a second-story window, and as chance had it it was closed when the Monk made his exit thereby. The Monk, wearing the window-sash and many cuts, landed on the pavement much the worse for wear.

In August, 1903, the Monk was arrested for assault again and was discharged the second time because the witnesses failed to show up. And it was in that same month and year that one of his most famous exploits commanded the attention of the police and the newspaper reporters.

David Lamar, who rejoices in the title of "Wolf of Wall Street," and who is now under prison sentence for one of his financial transactions, owned a country place at Seabright, N. J. Likewise he hired a coachman named James McMahon, who, resenting Lamar's method of firing him, beat up his employer in a fair fight and left the Lamar stables.

Subsequently three huskies set upon McMahon and all but killed him. Later he identified Monk Eastman and one of the Monk's bosom friends, Joe Brown, as two of the strong-arms who beat him. The Monk, Brown, and Lamar were charged with assault. The whole case, taken to court, exploded and everybody was discharged.

In December, 1903, the famous Eat-'em-up-Jack McManus was killed, and there was a great to do about it, for McManus was one of Tammany Hall's greatest election assets, and his place on the East Side the rendezvous for useful men in election seasons. You can find any number of old-timers who will say that the Monk killed Eat-'em-up as sure as the Monk himself was killed. Certainly, there was no love lost between Eastman and McManus, for political reasons, and because of social rivalry, and, so say the wise boys, because of the existence of a charming young thing who was known to East Side fame as "The Plush Pearl."

Three times that month the Monk was arrested, twice as a suspicious person and finally on suspicion of having caused the demise of Eat-'em-up-Jack. But the evidence was insufficient and alibis were many. The Monk was turned loose.

By that time the Monk was the boss of the slugging business south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery. "Dopey Benny" Fein, "Kid Twist," who later was to meet sudden death at Coney Island; Jack Sirocco, Johnny Spanish, "Humpty" Jackson, who was busy getting married to Kate Schwartz about that time; "Louis the Lump," Jack Selig, and the rest of the boys seemed glad enough to be known as the Monk's lieutenants. The Monk came nearer to consolidating all the East-Side gangs than any other leader.

But in April, 1904, the Monk was arrested on a charge of felonious assault and was sent to Sing Sing for ten years by Recorder Goff. It happened in the "Flea Bag," near Chatham Square. The "Flea Bag" was a place calculated to contain almost any sort of rough work if the occasion demanded it. The Humble Dutchman was one of the patrons of the "Flea Bag," altho it could never be said that the Humble One engaged in any of the rough work staged there.

The Dutchman was not a gangster, merely a burglar. It was here that the Monk met up with a lad named Wallace, who, the story had it, was the son of nice parents, but a trifle wild. With Wallace the Monk adjourned to Forty-second Street, where a man, supposed to have been a Pinkerton detective, grabbed Wallace, who promptly appealed to the Monk for protection.

The Monk rendered the desired aid. When he had finished shooting the street was clear. Nobody had been injured, but the detective was considerably bruised by fists and feet, all the property, the testimony had it, of the Monk.

The Monk served little more than seven years for this bit of frolicking and it almost broke his spirit. It hurt his pride. It hinted to him that his usefulness to the politicians had waned; that his influential friends were deserting him. At any rate, the Monk took a turn for the worse when he returned to the East Side. He found that "Humpty" Jackson had started in business for himself and was master of the Carbarns Gang; that "Dopey Benny" Fein had recruited another independent mob; that Selig was dead, like Johnny Spanish and "Kid Twist"; that since Charlie Becker, "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey" Louis, "Dago Frank," and "Lefty Louis" had gone to the chair the spirit of the gangs had suffered a relapse and that the only business left for a strong-arm was strike-breaking and doing rough work for merchants who wanted to see rivals put out of the way.

The Monk became a dope fiend. He hit the pipe whenever possible and became a pedler of the stuff. In May, 1912, he was haled before Federal Judge Mayer for having smuggled

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Eight hundred fifty-four no/100 Dollars
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

opium in his possession and trying to sell it.

The Monk was but a jest of his old self. He was fat and soggy and he was stupid. He was as much like the two-fisted fighting man of the days when he was bouncer in Silver Dollar Smith's dance-hall, in Essex Street, as he was like a clergyman. He was sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for eleven months this time, and he served out the term.

It would seem that the Monk lived well in prison, for he emerged in 1917 in good physical condition. Loudly he announced his regeneration. He had had enough. The crooked stuff didn't pay. The Monk was going straight. To prove it, he would join the army.

The Monk went to Williamsburg, the district that knew him best after his power waned on the East Side of Manhattan. He enlisted as William Delaney in the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and when a part of that outfit became a part of the 106th United States Infantry, he went to France with it. The Monk won no decorations, but served well and willingly.

Governor Smith restored the Monk to citizenship because he had served so well in the war. Col. Frank Ward went to the Governor on Eastman's behalf and the restoration was the result.

BREAKFAST PANCAKES NOW CHEER PRISON INMATES AT STILLWATER

A FORTY-FOUR-YEAR pancake fast was broken when the oldest inhabitant of the Minnesota State Prison, at Stillwater, some mornings ago partook of two helpings of piping hot, mellow brown, crackle-fringed, six-inch wheat-cakes. He was not the only inmate who partook of the toothsome disks that morning, but he had been without them longer than the others, for he went to prison in 1876 and pancakes had never been served in the institution in all that time. The unusual food was one of the innovations brought about by J. J. Sullivan, the new warden. Mr. Sullivan knows that all men are natural pancake fans, and during the years he had been connected with the prison as guard and deputy warden he had more than once reflected on what a treat wheat-cakes would be for the inmates. So when he became warden one of the first things he did was to add wheat-cakes to the prison breakfast menu twice a week, and it is said that corn- and buckwheat-cakes are in prospect. Warden Sullivan has also made other changes in the prison fare. "I believe prisoners should be well fed," he says. He does not believe in pampering the prisoners, but thinks men in prison retain their old appetites for "eats," and he wants to treat them like human beings. Mr. Sullivan is a firm believer in the modern theory of prison management, which has discarded the old harsh methods. He holds that the new way is the better, not only from considerations of humanity, but because it keeps the inmates more contented and makes prison management less difficult. The new methods are well exemplified in the Minnesota prison to-day. "'Upside down' about covers what has taken place," said Warden Sullivan to Thomas J. Malone, of *The Dearborn Independent*, in discussing the changes in the institution since Mr. Sullivan went to work as a guard there nineteen years ago. The warden continued:

"As I recall it the cells were lighted by candles when I came to the prison. Each cell had an earthen jar filled once a day with water which served for both drinking and washing.

"The men ate breakfast and dinner in the dining-hall, but took supper in their cells, a solitary experience. Only such tobacco was used as was made in the prison.

"All inmates wore the regulation prison shoe, coarse and heavy brogans. Only the prison issue of other wearing apparel was permitted. Conversation among inmates was allowed only when they were let into the yard on the big holidays—the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, Christmas, and New Year's.

An inmate could have only one visit a month from the outside.

"To-day every cell in the Minnesota prison is electric-lighted and has running water, hot and cold, and a lavatory.

"All three meals daily are served in the dining-hall. Food comes hot from the ranges. Tobacco may be sent to the men from the outside or they may buy it themselves, all kinds.

"As for clothing, inmates to-day wear prison issue coat and trousers, a plain gray much like that of the mail-carrier's uniform, but they may wear any good quality business shoe which they may care to buy or which may be sent them. They may have white handkerchiefs and underwear within their means. As every able-bodied inmate makes money by his work in the prison industries, each has a fund on which he may draw for such purposes.

"Conversation is permitted at meals every other day and whenever the men are out in the yard. They are out not only on holidays, but on virtually every Saturday afternoon in summer.

"We do not limit arbitrarily the number of visitors an inmate may have in a given period. Whether a visitor shall see an inmate is determined by the circumstances in each case. Our policy in this matter is liberal."

The prison attitude toward recreation and diversion is enlightening.

"There were no games in the old days," went on the former $40-a-month guard. "To-day baseball is an established part of the institution program, with a first and a second inmate team every season and with a game every Saturday afternoon and every holiday, if weather permits, through the summer. Civilian teams from outside meet the prison team on its home diamond.

"Horseshoe pitching has been introduced recently. Other games are in prospect.

"For those who desire to engage in special study along cultural lines there is the Pierian Chautauqua Circle, made up wholly of inmates, which holds regular meetings, observes a definite program, and now and then stages an entertainment in the prison auditorium before the rest of the institution's population. This circle is self-directed. Its literary, dramatic, and musical programs are justly popular.

"The prison band is another agency that serves to lift the inmate out of the monotony of his surroundings."

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

Why manufacturers prefer this shipping container:
It is always over-test

THE EDDICASE—both solid fibre and corrugated—is made from Eddy stock that must test far in excess of standard railroad requirements before the box can leave the factory.

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The Over-test Shipping Container

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SPORTS-AND-ATHLETICS

"MATTY'S" TRIBUTE FROM THE FANS

BASEBALL SUPERMEN rise from time to time, gain the pinnacle of baseball fame, eventually leave the diamond, and then sink into comparative obscurity. Only one great player has been able to retain, in practically undiminished measure, his place as a popular hero in the minds of the fans. That player is Christy Mathewson, the famous pitcher. "Matty" is in a class by himself, occupying, as Hugh S. Fullerton, the sports writer, suggests in the New York *Evening Mail*, "a niche in baseball no other man ever did, and perhaps none ever will." To the mind of the enthusiast "Matty" embodies the ideal player and stands for all the best things in the game, not only as a pitcher, but as a clean, right-living man. The affection in which he is held was well demonstrated at Christmas time. Mathewson is now at Saranac, N. Y., fighting a "close" game with tuberculosis, and the rooters for him in this grim contest took up the suggestion of sending him a word of applause in the form of cards bearing messages of encouragement. The idea spread rapidly and the Christmas cards poured in from men in all walks of life, testifying to the sincere admiration and sympathy of the fans. So great was the number of these cheerful missives that a special mail-bag had to be made up to hold them all. Popular tho Christy Mathewson always has been ever since he became a big-leaguer, he is a man whom but very few persons ever knew intimately. "'Matty' was not easy to get acquainted with," Mr. Fullerton tells us in a brief sketch of the great pitcher, accompanying the writer's comments on the fans' Christmas demonstration. He continues:

THE FANS STILL ROOT FOR HIM.

Thousands of the friends and admirers of the great pitcher remembered him at Christmas time with messages of encouragement in his gallant fight for life.

> He never rushed into friendships, but once he accepted a man as a friend he never changed. That man had passed some test of which "Matty" alone knew. And the test never was one save of character. He did not like persons inside or outside of baseball who were not decent. I doubt whether he ever disliked any one in his life; he simply didn't like them, and that fact being established, he wasted no time or thought in disliking them.
>
> When he first came into the National League, fresh from college, where he had won a great reputation, he was a strapping, rather raw-boned boy with a world of speed and a fast curve ball. He went to Cincinnati, and it was there that I first saw him. If ever there was a kid who showed a world of stuff it was he. Yet he could not get a chance to show what he had. He did not complain. In fact, he told me years later that the season of fretting and waiting did him more good than anything he could have done. He sat silent, studying their own and opposing pitchers, and, when others were loafing, he slipt out to practise.
>
> He did not show much when New York first got him, but when he cut loose, his curve and speed caused him to be heralded as a second Rusie. Modern fans can not imagine that. Yet all "Matty" had for three years was speed and one of the fastest-breaking curves ever allowed to run untamed. The thing he learned was that he must get control. He worked for it and got it. For three seasons he whipt and cracked the speed and curve across. Then his arm weakened. The arm was so bad it might have sent any man back to the bushes. "Matty" nursed it. He realized that if he would last he must save the arm, and he knew that using curves was ruining it. He came the next season with a slow ball and a slow curve. His sudden change of method upset the entire league. He still had speed, but by mixing it with the slows it became twice as effective. For five years longer he used that assortment, always adding little touches to his work, always working to increase his control—which, after all, is the basis of pitching.
>
> His arm failed again. The next spring I was making a tour of the training-camps and reached the Giant stronghold. "Where's 'Matty'?" I asked. "Over there, inventing a new system of slants," some one said. He was over at one side of the lot, throwing slowly, studying each ball, altering the length of his step each time, experimenting, trying with infinite patience to make the ball do as he wanted it to do. The result was the development of his famous "fadeaway" slow ball, which made him more effective than he ever had been before.

The one phase of "Matty's" character that made him more beloved than any other was his willingness to aid the youngsters with the team. He would teach or advise any beginner who showed a disposition to learn. Mr. Fullerton continues:

> He was ready to explain any of his arts or tricks to any kid, to help him and the team. When the fiery McGraw quarreled with players it was "Matty" who healed the breaches and advised the young players what to do.
>
> Don't get the idea "Matty" was a mollycoddle. He was 100 per cent. male he-man. He smoked a bit, drank a bit, at times gambled and swore. His analytical mind made him love to play games. He was a fine chess- and checker-player and good at cards. When he played poker or craps he played the same way he pitched, thoughtfully figuring chances, and I'll testify he was a tough bird to pluck.
>
> The discovery of the crookedness of some players hurt "Matty" to the heart. It was he who forced the exposure by suspending Chase and preferring charges against him. Early in the White Sox-Reds series, when I discovered what was coming off, I went to the room shocked and worried. I knew Cicotte had thrown a game, yet fought myself to keep from believing it in the face of damning evidence. "Matty" was in bed. I told him what I had heard. For a minute he remained quiet. Then suddenly he sat up:
>
> "Damn 'em," he said. "They deserve it. They white-washed one case and invited it."
>
> Then with flood-gates of anger raised, he told me the story of the Chase-Magee case.
>
> No wonder the fans refuse to forget. The thousands of Christmas cards told him more than words our esteem for him and encouraged him in his fight.
>
> It's a close game, and every encouragement will count in helping him win.

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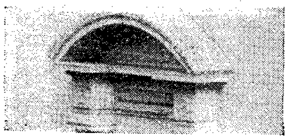
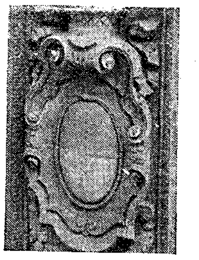


Pediment over Corner Window, 3rd Story, Filene Building

Pediment (Curved)

The curved pediment is one of several types of pediment developed from Classic architecture by the Renaissance Italians. The Classic form of pediment is pointed, as on the Parthenon.



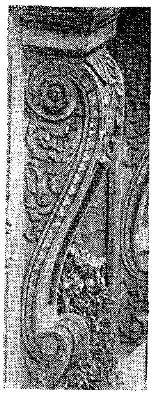
Cartouche at corner 2nd Story, Filene Building

Cartouche

A French name for a detail frequently seen in Italian Renaissance architecture, developed from the shields which appeared in Roman architecture.

Console

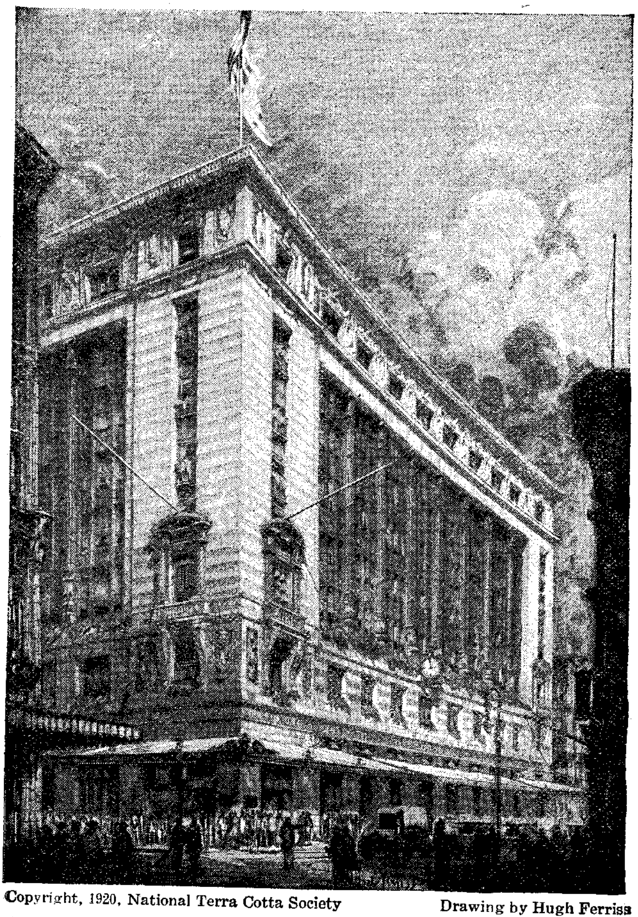
The console, or scroll bracket, is a form developed from Classic architecture, and extensively used by the Italians of the Renaissance, and later by the French. The console is a detail of many uses, and with great possibilities for beautiful modelling.



Console under Balcony at 3rd Story, Filene Building

[All the material illustrated is Terra Cotta]

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 5 will appear in The Literary Digest of February 12, 1921.



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Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

STORE BUILDING OF WILLIAM FILENE'S SONS & CO.
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LOOK at the great Terra Cotta store building of William Filene's Sons & Company, in Boston, pictured above. It's only natural that Filene's attracts customers from all over New England; that it has led in progressive measures such as employees' profit-sharing; that it has a national name for the character of its service; that it is, in short, one of the largest retail ready-to-wear apparel stores in America. It couldn't be otherwise. There simply *has* to be such a store inside such a building.

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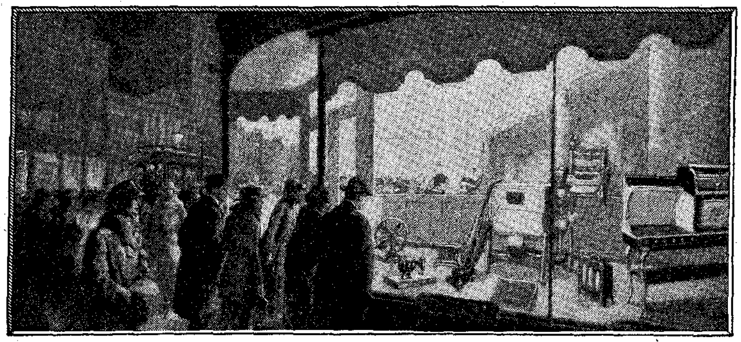

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

THE ESSENTIALS OF THE GAME REFUGE

SPORTSMEN and others interested in the preservation of game are agreed that the game refuge is one of the most effective means ever devised for increasing the production of wild life. Such a refuge has to be properly handled, however, in order to produce results. For instance, a quail refuge containing twelve quail and one tomcat would stand but a slim chance of increasing the quail in its immediate vicinity. Eliminate the tomcat, fence a few brush patches with woven wire, and feed during snow, and the same refuge may produce from 50 to 100 quail per year. To be a refuge, the place must furnish protection and also maintenance to the animals and birds that seek it. It must be located in a place where the game has access to it, and its boundaries must be well defined. It is also necessary that the laws regulating it be rigidly enforced. For the guidance of persons interested in game refuges, Aldo Leopold, secretary of the New Mexico Game Protective Association, in a recent number of *All Outdoors* (New York) furnishes the following hints:

> First of all, a refuge is not a refuge unless it is surrounded by hunting grounds. The purpose of a refuge is to overflow. If there is nothing to overflow into, then it is not a refuge at all, but a game preserve. Thus when the State of Arizona created certain "game refuges" consisting of entire isolated mountain ranges surrounded by desert, the term "refuge" was misused. If, on the other hand, Arizona had closed only a selected part of each mountain range, so that the natural increase could overflow, breed, and be hunted on the remaining parts, then the closed areas would have been refuges in the proper sense of the word.
>
> Secondly, a refuge is not a refuge unless the closed area is freed from vermin and provided with the necessary food-plants, water, fences, salt, etc., to make the breeding stock as productive as possible. The maximum possible rates of increase of various game stock is from 50 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. per year; the actual rate of increase where nothing is done to aid nature must, in the long run, approximate zero. Enough said. Of course, no refuge can hope to attain the maximum, but every refuge can be made many-fold more productive by the investment of a little intelligent effort.
>
> Thirdly, a refuge is not a refuge unless it is enforced. The law books alone do not raise game.
>
> Fourthly, the boundaries must be marked. You can not enforce a closed area unless hunters know where it is. Pennsylvania's plan of barbed-wire is an example of good boundary marking.
>
> Fifthly, the boundaries must be permanent. Big game especially learns the location of refuge boundaries just as soon as the hunters do. If every passing legislature tinkers with the boundary-lines, the whole operation is seriously handicapped.

THE CHILD-FEEDING FUND

(*Cantinued from page* 17)

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(*Continued on page* 60)

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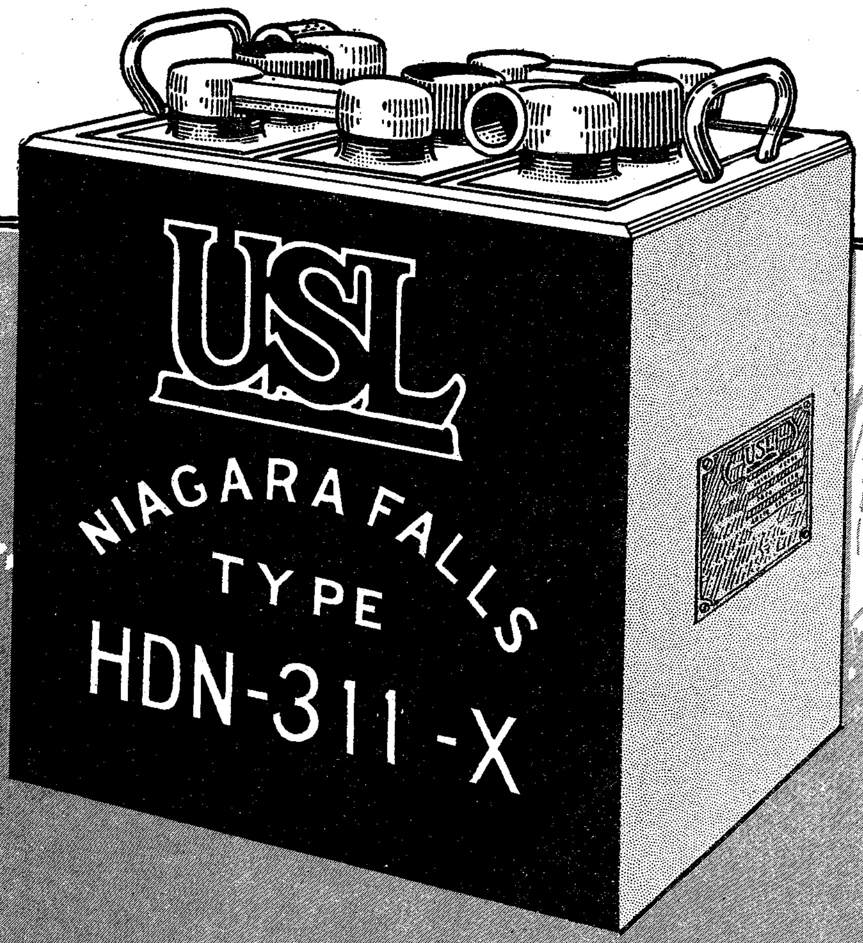

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

THE NEW ORDER IN FOOTBALL PLAYING

A RADICAL departure from the old style of football has characterized gridiron tactics during the recent season. The concentrated, old-fashioned drive from a small and confined radius has given way to the open play of wide runs and forward passes. In fact, to such an extent has the forward pass featured some of this season's games that experts are beginning to suggest that this form of play be curbed to prevent development of present-day football into a game more nearly resembling a combination of baseball and basketball. Whatever may be the final decision upon this point, it seems clear that the old system has passed away. "Any broad survey of the situation is so convincing in this respect as to make it futile to consider seriously those who continue along the old lines," says Walter Camp, one of the foremost football authorities, in the country, writing in the New York *Evening World.* Mr. Camp goes on:

For those who see only one or two of the big Eastern games it is worth while to paint a picture of the death of the old-time game that will tell the story better than would figures. This is easy to do by the simple substitution of names. Let us take the Harvard-Yale game and make the picture for the eighty-odd thousand who watched that struggle in the Yale Bowl and the countless thousands who followed the play through the medium of the newspapers.

We will say that four minutes before the final whistle blew the score stood 9 to 0 in favor of Harvard. Some of the great audience, believing the game over, have begun to seek the exits when Yale properly executes a series of forward passes, beautifully carried out by means of a suitable and fast man on the receiving end. She scores once, but misses goal, and the score is 9 to 6. The referee says, "One minute to play!" Harvard kicks off to Yale on the latter's twenty-yard line. Yale makes one running play, which gains nothing. Again she resorts to the long forward pass. It is batted down by a Harvard back and the ball is returned to Yale's twenty-yard line. Third down. Another long forward pass, placing the ball in midfield, is completed by Yale.

"Thirty seconds to play," announces the referee.

First down. Yale goes back to formation and once more hurls the oval. Harvard, in desperation, has pulled back more men into the backfield, but still another pass goes sailing down forty yards into the outstretched hands of a Yale man. He races over for a touchdown!

Can you imagine the picture of insanity in the Yale stands and the horror on the Harvard side? Well, this is all absolute fact, only you must substitute the name of Ohio State for Yale and that of Wisconsin for Harvard. That is all.

Of course, this did not happen at New Haven. Harvard won 9 to 0 against even, the pathetically heroic stand of the battered and bruised Yale team, which fought twice on its goal line, yet prevented Harvard from making a touchdown. But on attack Yale's concentrated plunges availed nothing. On the one or two occasions when the Blue tried out the forward pass the receiver was not fast enough to take advantage of the opportunity. Harvard gained no more with her close, running formation, but in her wider runs and forward passes she made such gains as to keep Yale practically on the defense and under submission throughout the afternoon. And Harvard's two well-trained drop-kickers put over three field goals out of so many trials, while Yale's only attempt in this direction was a failure.

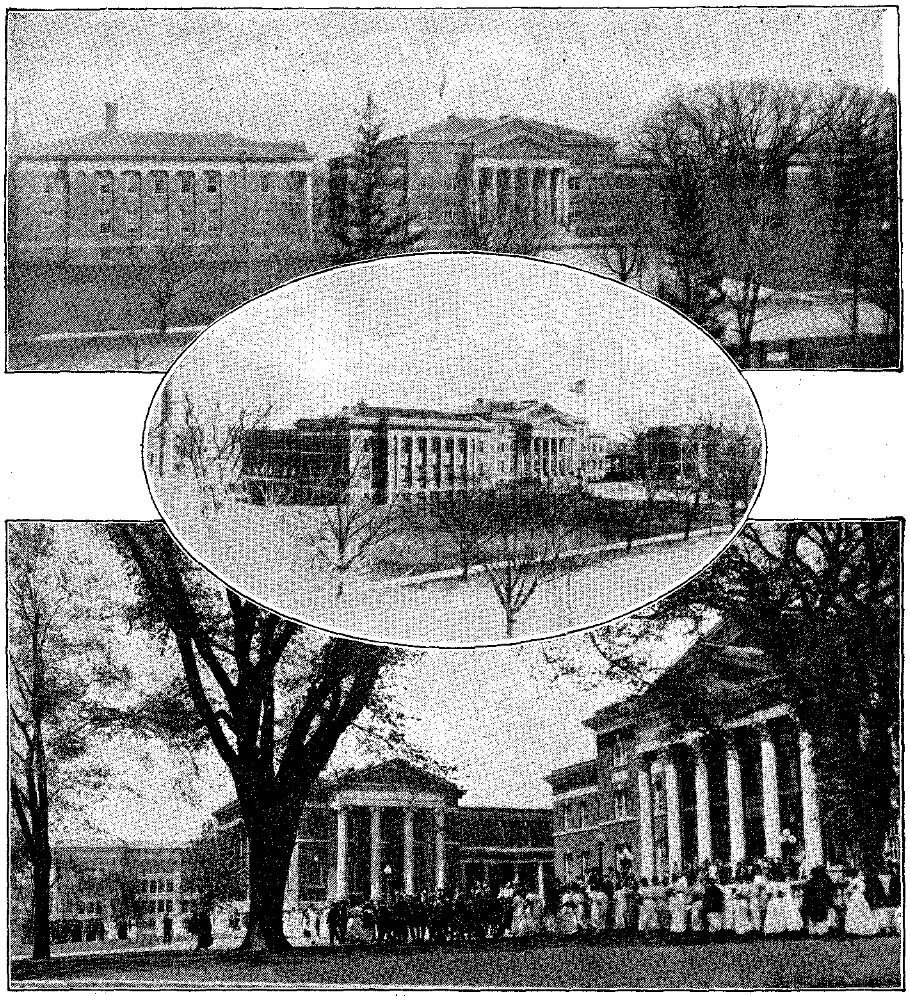
Percy D. Haughton, founder of Harvard's gridiron coaching system, is of the opinion that the excessive use of the forward pass will cause football to stray gradually farther away from the fundamental aspects of the game, and he makes a number of suggestions as to how this may be obviated. He says in the New York *Herald:*

> Instead of having an incompleted forward pass revert to the team which started the play, make a forward pass blocked behind the thrower's line of scrimmage subject to recovery by opponents, under the same conditions as a blocked kick. The throwing team loses a down at present when a pass has been batted down, but not caught by an opponent.

AS A BRITON VIEWS AN AMERICAN GRIDIRON BATTLE

AMERICAN football apparently looks to an Englishman as clipping a hog looked to the old Norseman who summed up the result of that process as "a great cry but little wool." Our football is too strenuous, thinks the Briton. Moreover, it lacks thrills, tho he admits one has to admire it as a fighting exhibition. An Englishman who saw the recent Yale-Princeton game exprest himself as follows, says the New York *Times:*

> The main impression that I received was that in your game a tremendous amount of energy is shown, and, to the stranger, comparatively small is the result of that energy. A gain of five or ten yards is a creditable performance on the "gridiron," and the wild orgies of physical prowess which go to those few yards would give an Oxford or Cambridge pack of forward cold shivers up the spine.
>
> It seems that so little is accomplished; I know that this is not so, but there is no doubt that the spectators of an England-Scotland match at Twickenham, London, see much more of the game than the great crowds who braved the biting wind last Saturday at the Palmer Stadium. Ours is an open game, yours is not.
>
> If I was asked which game provides the greatest thrill, I should say that a run for half the field by an all-England line of three-quarters can only be equaled by the sight of the horses at Becher's Brook in our Grand National Steeplechase; but if you would have me say which game compels the greater admiration for sheer grit and dogged fighting ability, I would say at once that we simply "don't see the way you go." What surprized me most was the lack of really good kicking; the punts were few and far between, and I never saw a drop kick all the time. I suppose the fact that the other side gets the ball makes it a non-paying proposition, but, on the other hand, if it was the game to kick for touch—or out of bounds, as you call it—your men would employ the kick more than they do.



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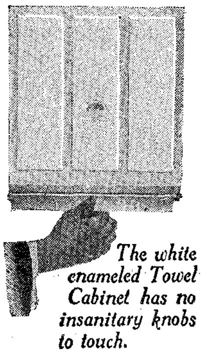

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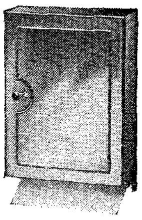

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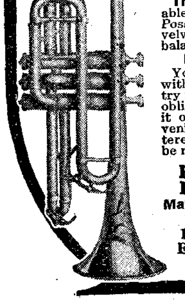

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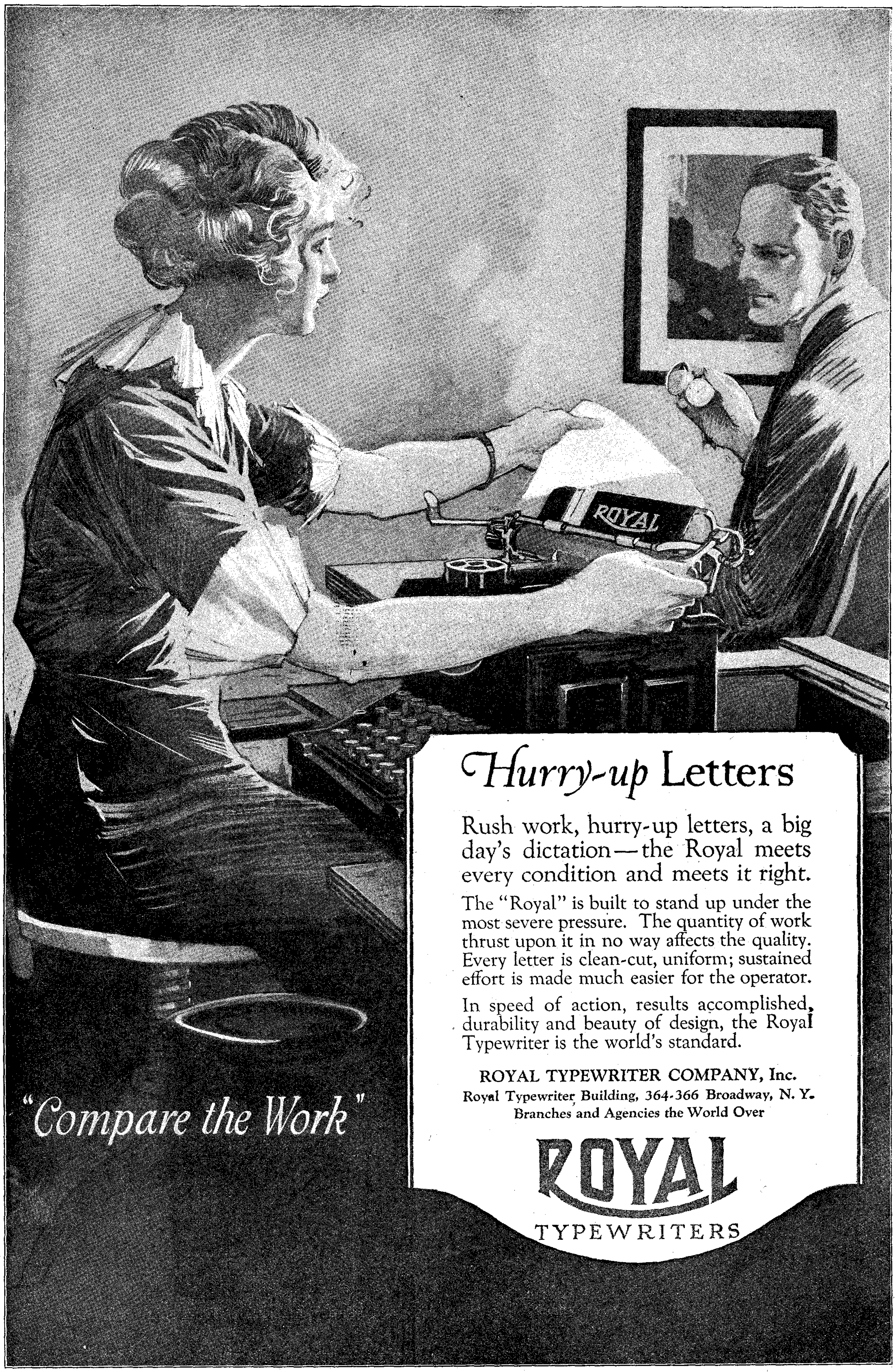

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Continued

A GIRL, A GUN, AND A BEAR

A YOUNG lady, advised by her family doctor to take more open-air exercise, decided to get a gun and learn to hunt. As the doctor was himself a devotee of the chase, he offered to teach her the art. Her father fitted her out with a twelve-gage single-barrel gun, and (apparently, most important of all, as the story is told), arrayed in a brand-new hunting outfit, she started out. Her doctor friend instructed her as to the essential difference between the two ends of a gun, showed her how to load and brace herself for the recoil, and also how and when to shoot. When she first went out she says she expected to find the birds sitting around on the trees and logs, but discovered that there is a prejudice among birds against so doing when persons with guns are prowling around. One of her first surprizes was occasioned by the funny actions of the dog accompanying the party. He looked, we are told, as if he were walking on chestnut-burs. Her companion explained that the animal was "coming to a point." This was Greek to her, of course, but she looked wise, and then suddenly the dog came to an abrupt stop and she heard a peculiar rustle. Gazing about, she spied a large pheasant floating away among the trees. What happened next is thus told by Virginia Kaye in *Outers' Recreation* (New York):

My companion was at my left, some distance away (perhaps he thought it might be dangerous to be too near), and as the bird went his way, he shot and killed it. He was kind enough to say that he did not see me dodge, but I thought he smiled.

We traveled for some distance, and when the dog made another point I began to "sit up and take notice." I saw the bird just as it was leaving the ground, but as he seemed to be in a great hurry, I had no time to shoot. The doctor had good nerves, for he made no comment—good thing he didn't.

Still we went on. Just as we came to a small creek, we put up another bird. I had fully resolved not to let another chance pass without a trial, so bang went my gun, and down came the bird. I began to feel very important.

"Now you see that I can get the game," I remarked.

"Fine!" commented the doctor. "Shall I carry him for you?"

"Never mind," I replied rather ungraciously. "I can carry my own game."

A broad smile—I know now that it was a grin—overspread his countenance. "All right, come on," he said.

A short time after this I happened to see him slip another shell into his gun. Later I decided that perhaps he, not I, had killed that bird. But I knew that doctors liked to have their own way, so I thought it might be just as well not to say anything about it.

By this time it was nearly noon, and we sat down by the creek and ate our lunch. I thought that simple meal tasted better than anything I had ever before eaten. We rested awhile, and then went on again. During the afternoon the doctor shot two more birds. I shot at both of them, but the two-shot trick did not work again.

The next time she and the doctor went hunting they were out for foxes. The young huntress was placed at a point past which the other hunters hoped to drive a fox with the aid of their dogs. We read on:

They left me at the top of a ledge. I forgot to mention that for some time I had been using a pump-gun which the doctor had loaned me. I had not been standing there long and could hear the dogs baying below me, when all at once I heard a soft pat, pat on the crisp snow. I turned my head, and about one hundred and fifty yards away there was something coming toward me. I couldn't have told how large, but it seemed about the size of a horse, with a large brushy tail swinging from side to side. It didn't see me. Scared? No, but I thought it was coming to bite me, so I just pointed the gun at it and fired. Then I ratcheted my gun and fired again. He fell up against a tree and there he lay.

I whistled, and the men came. I just made believe I had planned everything that way. The men looked the ground over and then looked at each other, but they did not smile this time.

I began to think I was a wonderful hunter. My friends called to see and to admire my beautiful furs, and I was anxious to try my luck again. I had quite a bit of practise that winter and secured a number of fine pelts. I also got my share of birds.

A try for bear was suggested next. Tho the young lady by this time had developed into quite an expert in the handling of a gun, she confesses that she failed to look forward to the hunting of bear with much enthusiasm. She would not acknowledge being afraid, however, and they started out—

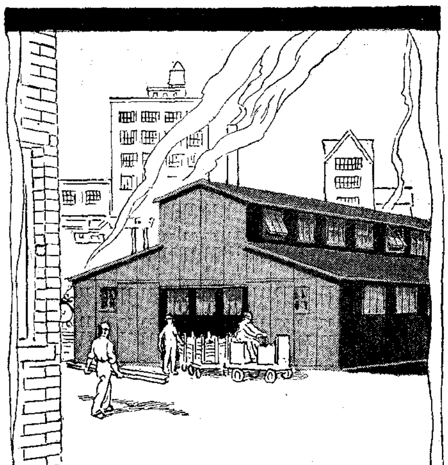
During the night a light snow had fallen, about two inches deep, and the air was fine. We traveled until about eleven o'clock, when we found a track where a bear had crossed the dug road and had gone toward a small swamp about an acre in area. We followed the trail for about a mile, when we came to a small stream. A short way up the stream was a dense thicket of spruce, and in the center a big sand spring.

There was a large ledge lying off at our right, and the tracks showed that the bear had crossed the creek and had gone to the left. Our guide said he would probably circle the swamp and go for the ledge. They told me to walk along slowly and they would go the farther way around, and if they found the tracks they would call me. I walked slowly along, thinking how nice it would be if they should get a bear to take back to the city. Absorbed in thought, I stept around a bunch of spruce, and there, not twenty feet from me, was the bear! He saw me the same instant and rose on his hind feet. I thought I was done for, but fired three times, dropt my gun and ran just as fast as I could go. Excited? No, I forgot to look which way I went. The first thing I realized was when I saw the doctor coming toward me on the run.

"What were you shooting at?" he asked.

"The bear," said I.

He then asked me what had become of my gun, and I said I guessed I had dropt it. We then went back to look for the gun. We found it lying in the snow, also one of the largest bears that had been killed in that part of the country in years. They found that my first shot had gone in at the throat and had come out at the back of the neck, the next one had penetrated his hind foot, and the third his spine.



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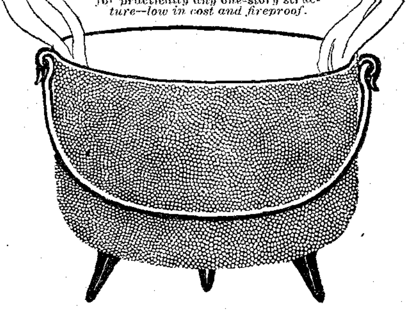

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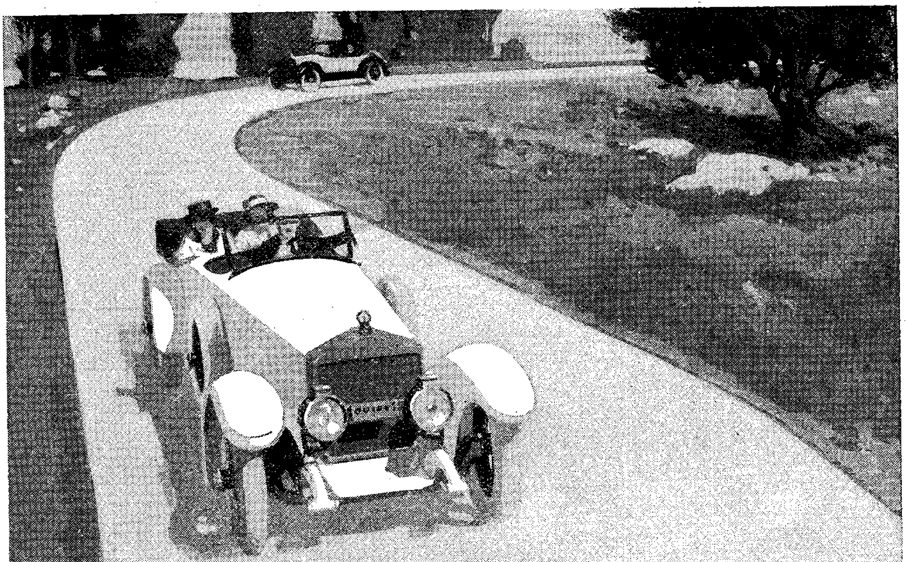

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(*Continued on page* 66)

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

A FORMER ATHLETE IN DEFENSE OF THE "LOUNGE LIZARD"

SETTING-UP exercises enjoy such a vogue to-day that a suggestion to slow up on them and use a little more of the good old sitting-down rest-stuff to promote physical well-being seems as novel as sleeping in a boiler-factory to cure insomnia. Whoever heard of lounging around to improve health? Practically nobody thinks of such a thing nowadays, but that is, in effect, what Newton A. Fuessle more or less banteringly recommends in an article in *The Outlook* (New York). The point of Mr. Fuessle's contention is that we are wearing ourselves out. We are a nation of tissue-destroyers, he declares, never content if not engaged in athletic training, games, or stunts calculated to build muscle, speed circulation, or tone nerves. Nobody wants to relax, ruminate, drowse, dream, or rest. Everybody must be on the everlasting go. Europe knows that Americans never go to bed, W. L. George, the British novelist, is quoted as saying. And he might very appropriately have added, suggests Fuessle, that, outside their offices, Americans never sit down. Only a Presidential candidate has nerve enough to indulge in so tame a game as pitching horseshoes, and only a professional humorist like F. P. A., of the New York *Tribune* "Conning Tower," dares refer to croquet. The writer frankly admits that all this loud and continuous demand for violent exercise makes him tired. What we need, he says, is a rest—more of the easy chair and the lounging robe. But apparently, we stand a mighty slim chance to partake of this restfulness if things continue as Mr. Fuessle pictures they are going now. "There exists in this country to-day a wide-spread conspiracy against relaxation," he says, and continues:

> A man goes it as hard as he can in his office, and then rushes away and hits it up like a maniac on the golf-course, or plays tennis or squash or handball or medicine-ball until he boils in every pore. It is the result of a wild singleness of aim, the same consisting of the dubious American trait of jamming into one's day the greatest possible amount of activity.
>
> We cultivate business on the golf-course, solicit orders on furious motor drives on State highways, and go through violent motions in the unspeakable gymnasium because we don't know how to sit. We dance ourselves weak, and play our way into the jungles of fatigue. We wrestle with rims and change our tires when we might more profitably be doing nothing. We rush away on vacations with enough sporting paraphernalia to burden our biceps and our backs to the breaking-point. The fortnight of theoretical rest becomes a period of hard and destroying labor. We haven't sense enough to take a rest. Even a dog knows better.
>
> The easy chair is *caviar* to the American crowds. It is anathema to the pushing, grinding crowds. Unless you can brag

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

about your score at this or that, unless you can recount your hunting tales and speeding yarns, you talk in strange languages to your luncheon companions. We are a nation of sweating amateurs.

Even suburban gardening is recounted in terms of muscle-taxing heroics. Your commuter hurls himself out of bed at five, engages in violent combat with his garden, takes his cold plunge, and proceeds to his office weighed down by the habitual and life-long weariness that has come to be the portion of our people.

We go solemnly through the artificial antics of a lot of setting-up exercises, instead of seeking refuge in the more simple and natural sitting-down exercise. We are not content unless we are tearing down tissue. There has got to be "something doing."

This national trait probably has its roots in the unyielding soil of the pious thrift of our forefathers whose warring with the wilderness caused them to frown upon all idleness and relaxation. There were so many Indians to fight, so much ground to be broken, so many acres to be tilled and crops to be harvested that all life became one continuous chore, and the one with any inclination to loaf, a wicked person, fit only for treason, stratagems, and spoils.

Convinced that an idle brain was the devil's workshop, our educators gave themselves over to the glorification of athletics, and students have been goaded by frenzied "college spirit" into bucking football lines, running bases, leaping hurdles, and all the other forms of absurd and straining muscular effort.

One might think from reading Mr. Fuessle's article that he is an old fogy—a bookworm, perhaps, or at least one who never took any interest in athletics. But not so. He tells us he has had a good bit of experience in college and prep-school athletics:

> I have played end in high-school football and have competed on the track in all events ranging from the 220-yard dash to the two-mile run. I have run, like an imposing ass, mile after mile around a dust-infested 26-lap indoor gymnasium track until it seemed that the heart must beat itself to pieces in the weary body. I have won a cross-country race from a large field of college runners, was one of a team of five that won the Western intercollegiate cup at cross-country, and even used to set pace for the then world's long-distance champion, James Lightbody, for the first mile of his indoor two-mile race.
>
> While I must admit that there was more or less exhilarating fun in signal practise, in a few rounds of boxing, and in practise runs in the open country, I have never enjoyed any phase of competitive college sports, save, perhaps, the moment of winning. All the rest was torture—physical and mental.
>
> The pretense of college medical authorities to keep the physically unfit out of competitive sports I regard as a joke. Men are rushed into the most violent of competition whose hearts and lungs ought to bar them. The strain undergone by the winner of a race is not to be compared with that undergone by the also-rans, outclassed from the crack of the gun, who finish only because they have the will to finish, and whose vital organs are often torn and mangled during the ordeal.

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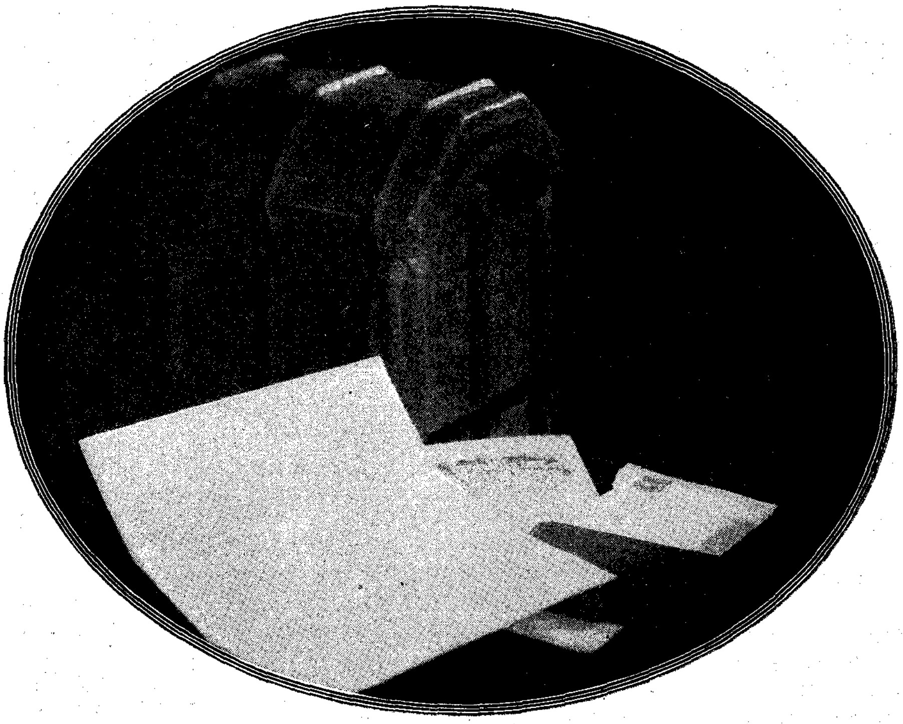

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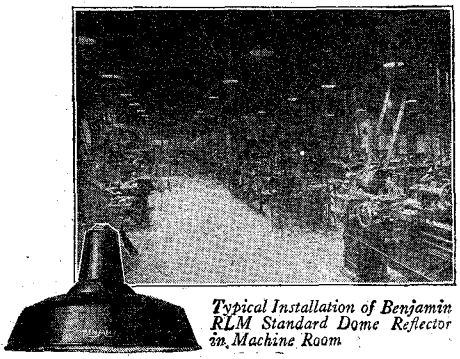
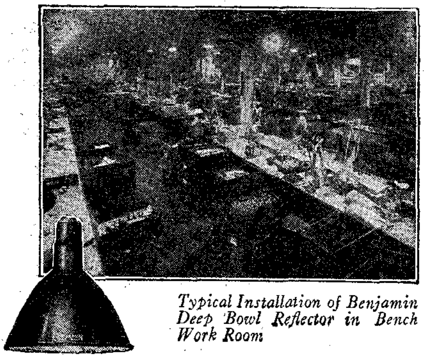
(*Continued on page* 72)

Where Doing Without Costs More Than Doing With


Typical Installation of Benjamin RLM Standard Dome Reflector in Machine Room


Typical Installation of Benjamin Deep Bowl Reflector in Bench Work Room

Typical Installation of Benjamin Elliptical Angle Reflector in Machine Shop requiring side lighting due to the fact that a traveling crane occupies the center space

ARE you paying more for service you are *not* receiving than you would if you did receive it? If your plant is improperly lighted you are doing just that. Your ledger may not show it, but the loss is there just the same. The "unseen leaks" of business are the most dangerous menace to profits.

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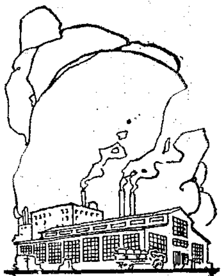

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The following are divisions of Benjamin products on which we will be glad to send information:

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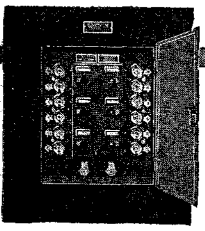

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Best in material, lightest in weight, smallest in size; they need little labor in installation.

Order Benjamin-Starrett Panel Boards in connection with all correct industrial lighting installations for long, satisfactory service, safety and fine appearance.

Immediate shipments make possible immediate installations.

Winning the Battles of Peace

France has almost won her great fight against war's destruction. Eighty per cent of her wrecked and crippled factories again hum with activity. All of the 4,006 villages and towns in the devastated regions have again resumed municipal life; and of the 6,445 schools in this vast area, 5,345 have been rebuilt and opened. Farms, factories and homes again cover most of the scarred land.

In her reconstruction, France has shown the same unconquerable spirit that stopped her invaders at the Marne.

And here, at home, another great peaceful victory is being won against the greatest odds. This has been the fight of the Bell telephone employees to rebuild a national service.

Despite all of the difficulties of the post-war period, the organized forces of the Bell system have established new records in maintenance and construction.

Facing, after the armistice, a public demand such as was never before known; they have yet responded to the nation's needs with hundreds of new buildings, thousands of miles of new wires and cables, and with the installation in the last year, alone, of over half a million new telephones.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*
And all directed toward Better Service

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF BALLOON-RACING

BALLOON-RACING is regarded by its devotees as the most sublime sport in the world. In no other, they say, do human guessing and pure science blend so delightfully to produce thrills. Contrary to the ideas of the uninitiated, a floating balloon is not the helpless object it seems, driven hither and yon by irresponsible breezes. In all but the foulest weather it is subject to the will of the operator as to both speed and direction. The control is managed by changing air-levels. While a gentle northerly breeze may blow at a thousand feet, there may be a brisk westerly one at a higher altitude, and the wise balloonist throws out a little ballast and rises to take advantage of it if he wants to go faster and change his course. It is in his skill in raising and lowering his craft that the air yachtsman demonstrates both his science and his ability as a guesser. What lends excitement to the game, however, is the large and delightful element of chance that enters into it. No amount of science or skill at guessing, it seems, will overcome the obstacle of perverse luck. Some of the ups and downs of balloon-racing, as well as its thrills, are described in the New York *Evening Post*, by Henry Chapin, who thus quotes Roy Upson, winner of an international race:

> The sport of air-cruising lies in outguessing your opponents as to air-currents, storm-centers, and the vagaries of the winds. No matter how carefully a pilot chooses his balloon and applies all the science he knows to outfit it with instruments of the greatest precision, once he clears the ground in a big race the game begins. From then on the race is to the weatherwise. You have launched into a new world and must meet conditions that no amount of foresight in the aeronautical laboratories can fully prepare you for.
>
> As far as I know, it's the nearest thing to big yacht-racing in the world and has the advantage of being comparatively inexpensive. Where Thomas Lipton spends a million on the *Shamrock*, this balloon of mine is as nearly perfect as can be got, and only cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.
>
> It's really a greater sailing game than yachting, because we can change the plane of drift by climbing or coming low and find our weather conditions almost ready-made for our purpose. Also, we usually go faster than the big yachts, and whatever the winds there is no motion in the basket except when we get immediately between different strata of air moving in different directions.
>
> This motionless flight of the big globe is just what makes it so safe. A well-built balloon once free of the earth is so absolutely at ease in the air that the terrible strain and stress that one would imagine to exist from the winds are completely absent. The flight is the quietest and most sublime sensation on earth, so to speak. The only bumps come in sudden landings, and those are rare, for if ever the gas leaves the balloon enough to cause a sudden fall the fabric automatically para-

chutes against the cords and lets the basket gently down.

One of the funniest and most brainless remarks I ever heard came from an old woman up in Michigan, back in the 1913 race, when we landed in the deep woods apparently miles from a house. The invariable crowd of up-Staters seemed to jump out from behind the trees and proceeded to take inventory of what they considered a freak enterprise. One old lady noticed a small, umbrellalike cover we have on the top of the bag to protect the valve from rain.

She hemmed and hawed around and finally edged up and nudged me. "I reckon thet thing thar is one of them parachutes you fellows come down in, ain't it?" Of course, we never carry parachutes. We don't need them; it's too safe. The only casualty I know of that has occurred in racing in this country happened last year, when two contestants were drowned in Lake Huron. If they had been equipped with pontoons, such as were on my balloon, they would have barely got their feet wet.

Everything is measured and balanced to a nicety when the balloon takes off the ground. There is even a cup for measuring out the sand-ballast that is expended, tho often the bags are heaved overboard as fast as they can be handled. As long as the ground is in sight a constant process of orientation is carried on by means of sighting shots on prominent objects, drifting tests with paper or toy balloons, and by triangulation with a delicate measuring instrument.

When the clouds shut in the pilot has to guess a little more, but his aid is in charge of collecting all the data, and the pilot scratches his head and figures out whether a few hundred feet up or down will not bring a helpful change in speed or direction.

GRACEFUL AND EFFICIENT GOLF AS PURVEYED BY "CHICK" EVANS

"CHICK" EVANS, the new amateur golf champion, has a style of play which is characterized by the utmost ease and grace, says Grantland Rice in the New York *Tribune*. In describing Evans's work, the writer says:

> There is an even steadiness of his back swing that is never hurried or jerky. The action of his shoulders is particularly worthy of observation. After the club-head has gone through the ball, and the ball is on its way, you will also note that Evans has still kept his head down. There is no golfer anywhere who is in the rough less, or who is trapped a fewer number of times.
>
> Evans's grip differs from that of Ray, Vardon, Hagen, Barnes, Hutchinson, Jones, or Ouimet.
>
> Ouimet uses the interlocking grip. The others all use the Vardon, or overlapping grip.
>
> Evans keeps both thumbs down the shaft, the left thumb partly covered by the right hand. But in no other way does he overlap.
>
> His stance is almost exactly the same for every shot. His toes are slightly turned out, but on a line parallel to the desired flight of the ball.
>
> He does not believe in changing his stance for different types of shots as so many do. By keeping his feet on one line he can use the same type of swing, which tends to simplify the game.
>
> Early this season he went to a peculiar type of the center-shafted putter recommended by Knowlton Ames, the old Princeton football star, who is one of the finest putters in the game.

Redmanol—the Basic Material of Many Industries

REDMANOL has aptly been called the material of a thousand uses. Radiator caps and rheostats, billiard balls and buttons, dental tools and distributor heads are only a few of the typical uses of Redmanol.

Redmanol

is a molding compound which is unaffected by water, weather, oils, and acids.

Redmanol does not soften at any temperature and is non-inflammable.

Redmanol is an electrical insulation—water repellant, insoluble and unfusable. It will not warp, swell, shrink or deteriorate with age, heat, or exposure to weather.

Redmanol takes a high polish, and can be turned, punched, drilled, planed, sawed, or otherwise machined.

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REDMANOL Qualities

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Today, with better and longer service demanded of all manufactured products, buyers in all lines are alert for the best materials for their purposes.

The industrial field for Redmanol is still largely undeveloped. Our Engineering Service Department is equipped to help you solve your production problems and improve your product.

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Billeted

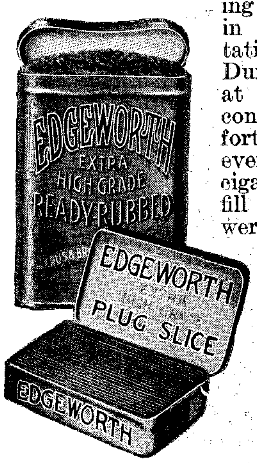
From Los Angeles, California, the following:

Gentlemen:

Just a word of sincere commendation of the aristocrat of tobaccos—Edgeworth. I am a confirmed lover of the pipe and can safely say that before I found complete enjoyment and satisfaction, I tried nearly every known brand of tobacco. In reality there are not sufficient words of praise to convey the absolute sense of perfect pipe-bliss that Edgeworth gives.

I am going to sketch a little occurrence. The scene is laid in the village of Sauvage, Magny, France.

Battery D of the 60th C. A. C. had just returned from a two months' stay on the firing lines—St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Billeted in two barns half filled with straw and with the mess kitchen in the space in front of one of the barns, the men, having been deprived of every luxury and little personal comfort while at the front, were mending torn uniforms, washing soiled clothes, and in general rehabilitating themselves. During the 2½ months at the front we had considered ourselves fortunate in getting even a poor grade of cigarette tobacco to fill our pipes. There were four of us accustomed to congregate in an old Frenchman's house every evening between mess and taps, to sit before an open fire to smoke and talk of home. One evening L—— came in with a radiant face, also with a small package, a blue-colored tin, which he set on the table. And there before our eyes was a vision which caused our hearts to throb with joy. There in that out-of-the-way little village was a can of honest-to-goodness Edgeworth. I need not describe the rest of the scene. Suffice it to say that we had Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and Decoration Day all in one that evening.



Here's pledging good fellowship in a pipeful of Edgeworth.

(Signed) ....

Cpl. Bttry. D, 60th C. A. C.

And here's to you, sir! May you never again have to be billeted in straw in order to value Edgeworth so highly.

And here's to those other pipe-smokers not yet valuing Edgeworth. You haven't filled up the little old pipe, touched a light to, and then—puff, puff, puff—decided just what you think of Edgeworth.

Send us your name and address. If you wish, send us also the name of the dealer to whom you will go for supplies, if you like Edgeworth. Off to you at once without charge will go samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice comes in flat cakes, cut into thin, moist slices. One slice rubbed between the hands fills the average pipe.

We believe you'll notice how perfectly Edgeworth packs. That makes it burn evenly and freely.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

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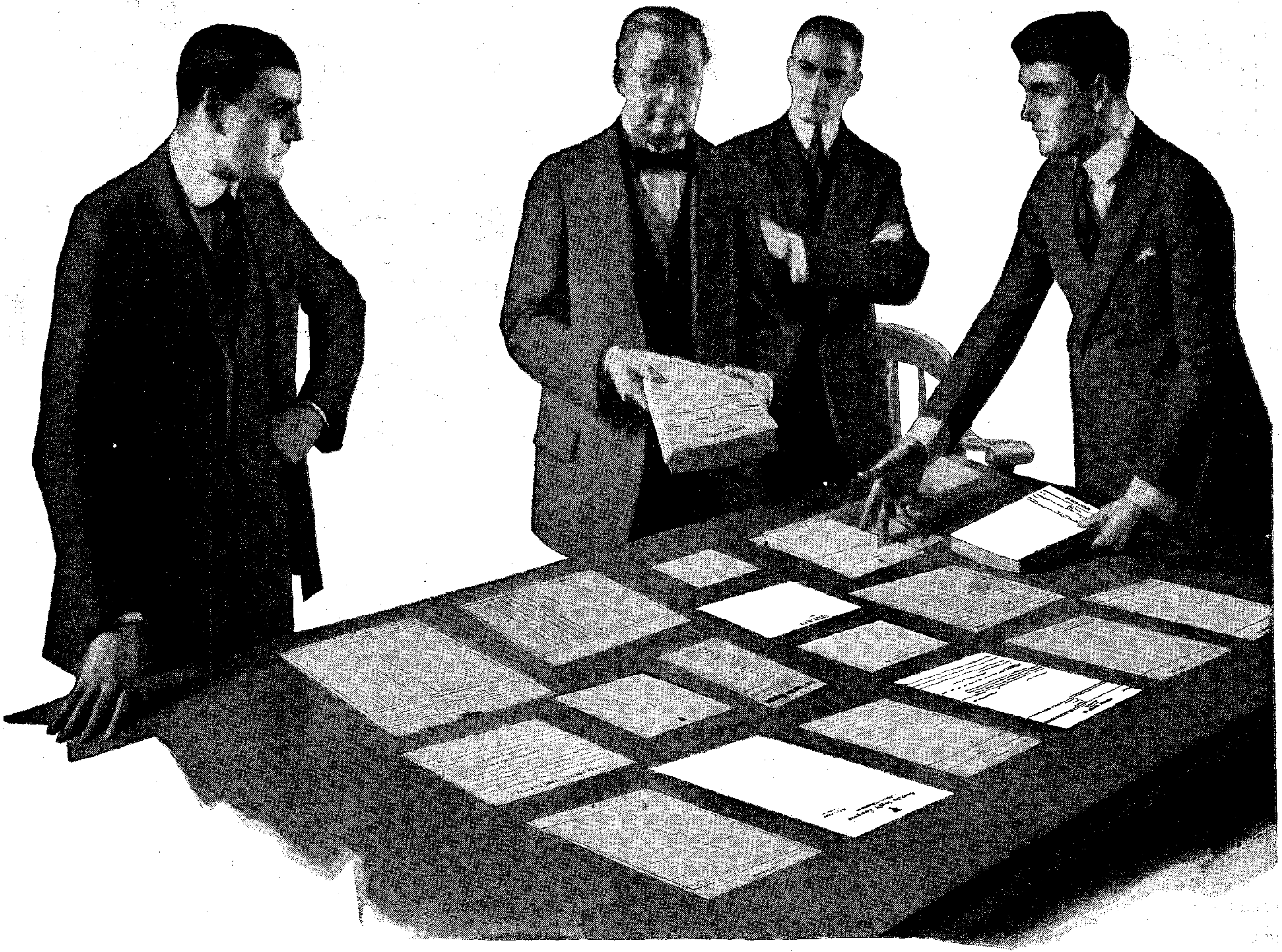

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LEARNING TO GOLF UNDER THE HANDICAP OF FRIENDLY ADVICE

WHEN his friends watch a golf novice wildly and futilely swat the earth and air for a while, they feel called upon to give what is termed the poor fish some advice. They first tell him encouragingly that he is doing everything wrong. The bewildered beginner already had a vague idea that he was in error somewhere, but he overlooks the superfluousness of reminders of the fact, and waits hopefully for some really constructive information. He waits in vain. He receives practically not a single suggestion as to any specific thing he should do, even tho the number of things he is told not to do is truly astonishing. "Don't" appears to be the golf adviser's favorite word. "If I had a dollar for every time a golfing friend has begun an admonition to me with 'Don't' I would not now be under the painful necessity of pounding a typewriter for my living," says James J. Montague, writing in the Kansas City *Star* of his difficulties in learning to golf. He goes on:

I may be wrong, but I think there have been several times in my life when I might have hit the ball, and knocked it, perhaps, fifty yards, if somebody hadn't said don't just as my club was descending toward it.

I tried to act on it every time it was given me, and even when two or three people gave me different kinds of advice at the same time. The results were not good.

After a time even my best-meaning friends saw that advice was wasted on me, so they gave me their last bit of it, which was to secure the services of a professional.

I did. And what was my pained astonishment to discover that a professional, instead of being kindly and soothing and teaching one slowly to do the right thing, was merely a bigger bag of advice than any of my friends had been. In the first place, he would take the club out of my hands, wrench my arms into positions that hurt me bitterly, put it back, and command me to drive. Naturally, as soon as he let go of my hands they flew back into easy positions like rubber bands. Muscles are elastic, you know. Then he would pull them out again, and finally say something like this:

"Don't do everything wrong. Don't stand with your feet set as if you were going to walk backward. Don't hold the club behind you that way. Don't look where the ball is going. It isn't going anywhere. "Stay where I put you. Don't jerk your arms. Keep your eyes on the ball—no, not that eye, the other one."

With these things in mind I would try to bring down the club, but in vain. When it was half-way down I would think of something else he had said and start the drive all over again.

The professional says that after a year of careful practise, if I follow his directions, I shall be able to hit at least one ball out of every six that I try to hit. But I know that I shall not. Anyway, I am not going to follow his directions.

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(*Continued on page* 81)

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

HOLIDAY TRADE NOT SO BAD

CONTRARY to some press reports, *The Dry Goods Economist* asserts that, with a few exceptions, the holiday trade in our cities either ran ahead of 1919 figures or closely approached the previous best record. On the other hand, this trade journal reports, the stores' profits were greatly reduced because of the steep mark-down of prices. The exceptions to the general condition observed by this authority are Providence and Atlanta, where business was hampered, doubtless, by lack of employment and wage cuts in the one instance and by the raw-cotton price decline in the other; and Chattanooga and Dallas, where local conditions kept the trade down. *The Economist* sent out queries to various cities, and the replies, it says further, show that the "allegations made in many of the public prints relative to retailers' unwillingness to lower their prices are equally inaccurate and misleading." In New York, it was observed, inquiries made of store heads and executives "indicate clearly that business has been generally good and in many cases superexcellent." In Chicago investigation "reveals the fact that many of the leading concerns are now able to report the most remarkable period of holiday selling in their history." Several of the Chicago department-stores report that December 22 was a red-letter day as regards gross aggregate sales, "but department after department along State Street broke its record on several days of last week." The coming of Christmas on the last day of the week was a potent factor in inducing the public to complete in large degree its shopping during the early part of the week. "Large numbers of people depend for the means wherewith to make their final Christmas-gift purchases on the pay-envelop of the week in which Christmas falls." Other cities report sale increases. In Birmingham, Ala., the volume of trade exceeded the previous best record—in 1919—by about 15 per cent. Baltimore and Buffalo showed satisfactory increase; Indianapolis reports a 12 per cent. increase, with a profit for the same period much less, and in Cincinnati the holiday business was above expectations, with the profits equivalent to those of the preceding year. In Omaha the increase volume in sales amounted to about 25 per cent.; New Orleans reports the "largest holiday business ever," with an increase of about 10 per cent. over last December; in Milwaukee the increase in holiday trade was 10 per cent. larger than in the preceding year, tho average profits were smaller, and Minneapolis and Portland, Me., also say that the holiday trade was better than in the preceding year. From Raleigh, N. C., came this information:

> Despite the hard times in this section of the country owing to low prices of cotton and tobacco, holiday trade has surpassed anything in the history of our store. Our stocks were very heavy, as we bought early to be assured that we would receive merchandise for the Christmas trade; but we have cleared our store of everything. Toys completely sold out; no stationery nor a Christmas-card left.

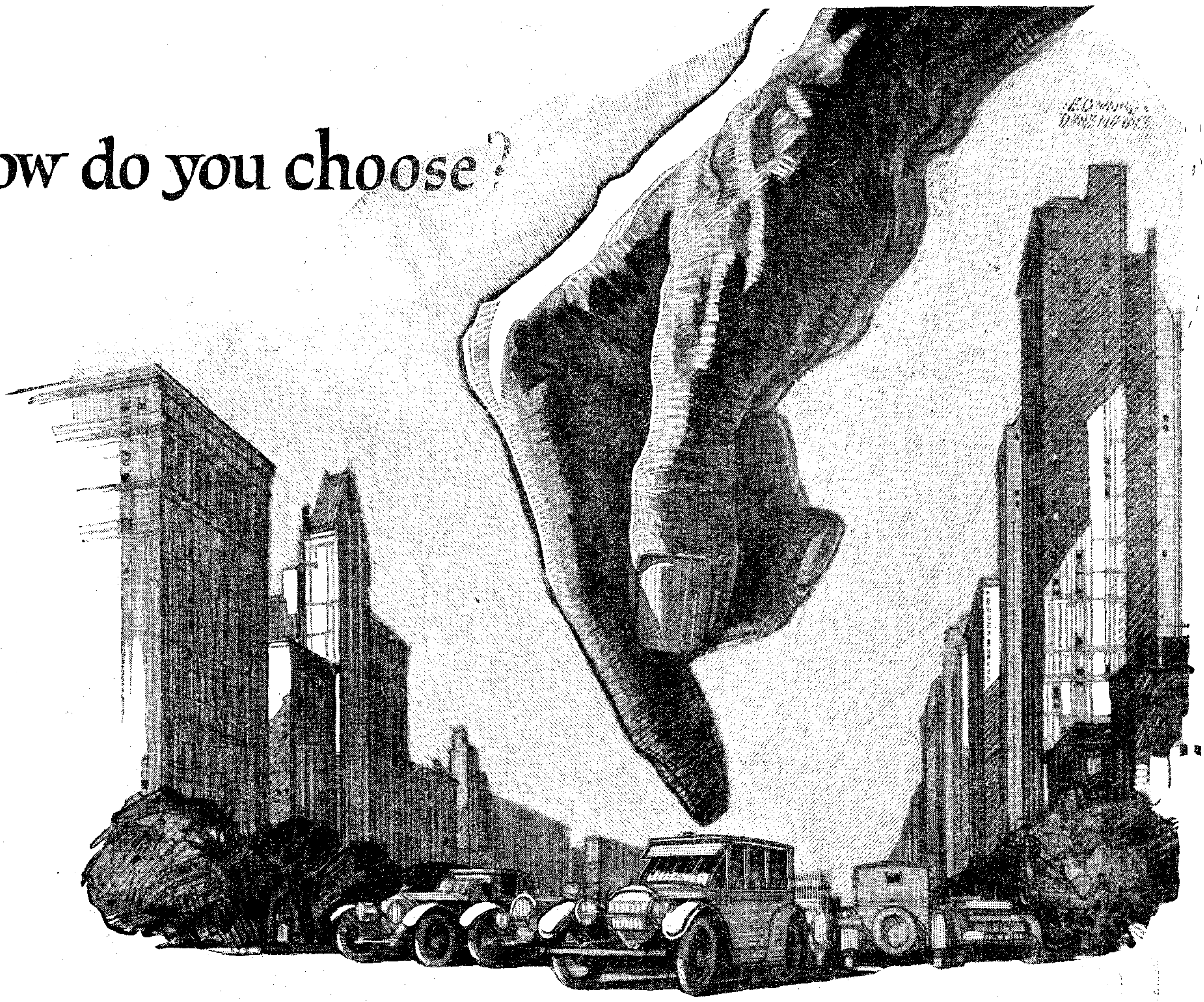
In St. Louis the sales increased over those of 1919, which was the biggest year, and in San Francisco the general retail holiday trade ran from 5 to 6 per cent. ahead of the year before, with many more transactions to the dollar. Here, however, there was a "decided falling off in sales of larger things, like talking-machines, washing-machines, and vacuum-cleaners, and a decided falling off in profit through lowering of prices and taking anticipatory losses this year." Conditions similar to those in San Francisco were observed in Toledo and in Worcester, Mass. Spokane reported that the trade generally was better than in 1919, and that there were more individual sales than in 1919. These were made on a closer margin than ordinarily, but, in view of the market conditions, the results are considered satisfactory.

Providence, R. I., reports that the holiday trade was not up to that of the previous year, either in volume or profit, but that, in view of conditions, the business was considered more than satisfactory. In Atlanta one merchant reported that his sales fell off 15 per cent. and that profits were probably 25 per cent. off.

THE NEW FRENCH COINAGE

FINDING itself burdened with innumerable small paper bills issued during the war as emergency money in two, one, and one-half franc denominations, France is about to issue a new form of currency to provide small change more convenient, durable, and sanitary than the paper bills. The new currency, according to information received from the Paris correspondent of the Bankers' Trust Company and published in a recent bulletin, will be made from a composition of bronze and aluminum. The change is necessitated by the fact, it is stated, that the small paper bills have been subjected to a wear and tear which they can not long withstand. They were issued temporarily by the various Chambers of Commerce in France under a special agreement with the Government under which an equal amount of Bank of France notes are deposited in the Bank of France by the Chambers of Commerce for the paper money circulated. The correspondent writes that—

How do you choose?



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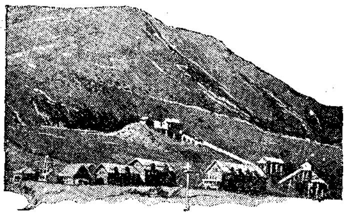
These statements are known engineering facts. The best proof lies in the rapidly increasing number of automotive manufacturers who are using Mo-*lyb*-den-um Steel in the cars they make.

When you buy an automobile, truck or tractor, make sure that it is strengthened and fortified against the shock, wear and strain of constant service by the use of Mo-*lyb*-den-um Steel.



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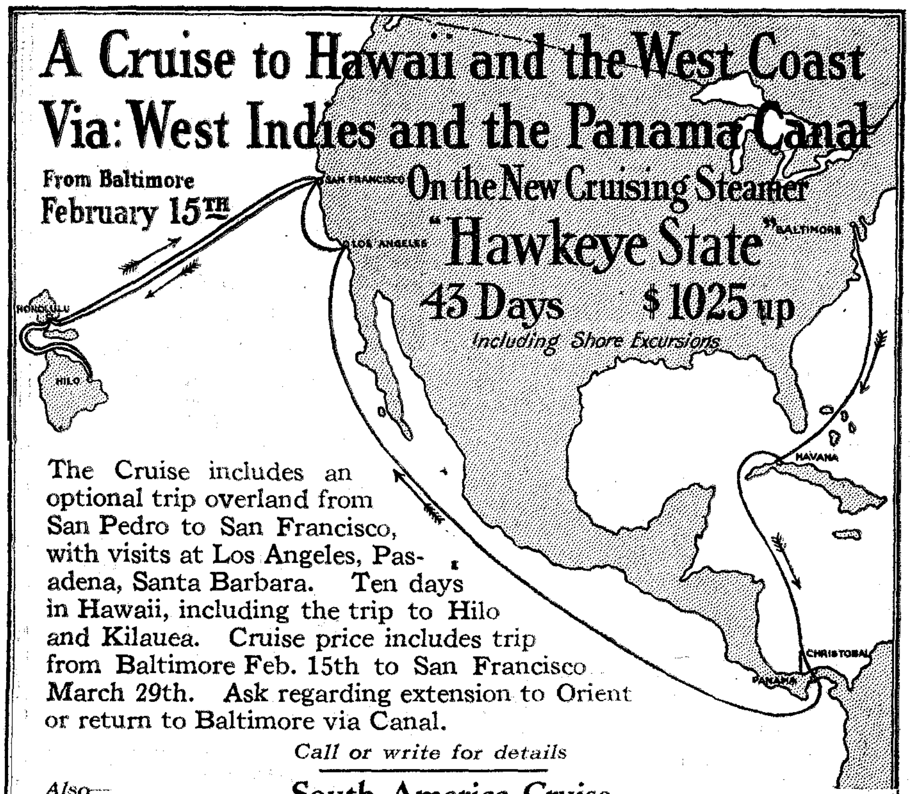

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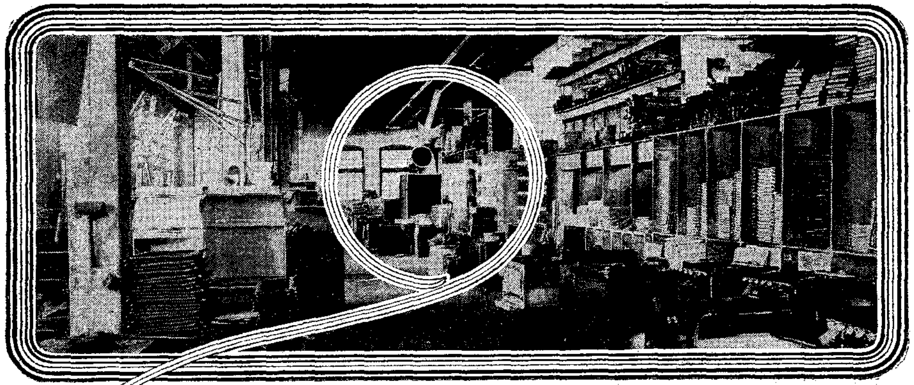

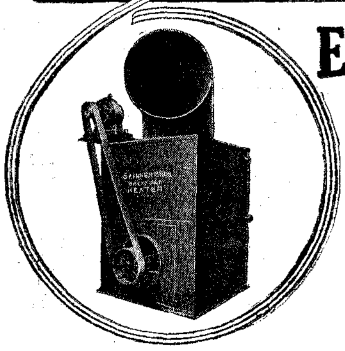

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The small-paper currency will be withdrawn as fast as the new coins are issued. Since there is some difficulty in securing the metal necessary to make the coins, it is estimated that it will take two or three years to complete the change.

It is difficult to secure an exact statement of the amount of small-paper money issued to date. It is certain, however, that the figure is at least 400,000,000 francs. The amount actually in circulation is about 300,000,000, 1,000,000 having been either reimbursed or kept by collectors or destroyed by use.

The new coins, or *jetons*, will be acceptable throughout France and will be issued under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance, the Chambers of Commerce serving merely as the distributing medium.

Because of the shortage of nickel and copper coins as well as small bills, the handling of street-car fares and small purchases has caused general embarrassment for some months. The Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, which controls practically all the surface-lines in Paris has applied to the city authorities for permission to issue small coins of its own for facilitating the payment of fares. These coins when issued will be produced by a private firm and will be acceptable only as fares.

WHY THE CANADIAN DOLLAR IS WORTH ONLY 85 CENTS

On January 3 a Canadian dollar was worth only 85 cents in New York, whereas a year ago it was worth 92 cents and in ordinary prewar times practically 100 cents. Quoting from its booklet, "The Dominion of Canada," the Bankers' Trust Company of New York notes in a recent bulletin that before the war the difference in value between the American and the Canadian dollar was seldom more than a cent. The New York bankers attribute the surprizing and much-discust drop in the Canadian exchange, which has had serious effects on many lines of business, to the drop in sterling exchange since the British Government ceased trying to hold it up artificially. "Altho there are factors which are not in common," we read, "yet when the London-New York Exchange is corrected, the Montreal-New York exchange should gravitate to a normal status." It is further explained:

Prior to the war and until March, 1918, the difference between the high and low rates of Canadian-United States exchange was usually not more than 1 per cent. above and below par. When Canada was exporting her crops the balance of exchange was in her favor and drafts on New York were at a discount, that is, the exchange was against New York.

On the other hand, in the spring and summer, when Canada had large payments to make on balance in the United States, drafts on New York were at a premium because they had to be covered by remittances in gold or what amounted to the same thing. Before the war, by common consent, London was the great clearing-house of the world. Canadian banks through the purchase of drafts against shipments of Canadian exporters accumulated large credits in the London market.

They were thus in a position through their agencies in the United States to sell to American importers from Great Britain drafts on London and in this manner to transfer to the United States the London credits. These in turn were then available to settle balances due in New York by Canadian merchants and manufacturers.

This course of trade has been upset by the resort of nearly every country to excessive use of paper money and of other credit instruments. These paper currencies are valueless to pay debts in foreign countries. In December, 1915, a scheme was launched by Great Britain for the mobilization of foreign investment holdings of the British people to be used for stabilizing American exchange. The result was that New York-London exchange was maintained at practically a uniform rate of $\$4.76\tfrac{7}{16}$ until March 21, 1919, when the control was removed.

When the London-New York exchange rates broke, Montreal-New York rates followed suit. The premium on American drafts in Canadian cities, which had risen to 2 per cent. during 1918, became 3 per cent. in the spring of 1919; 4 per cent. in the early autumn; by November, 6 per cent.; in December, 11 per cent.; while in February, 1920, it reached 17½ per cent., and in August was about 12 per cent.

Thus the prices of all commodities which Canadians buy in the United States are raised, and the return for those sold here is correspondingly increased, to the extent of the premium on New York exchange at the time of purchase or sale. In the end, tho, it largely harks back to the dislocation of the London-New York exchange.

THE RAILWAYS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1920

DURING the nine months since March 1, when the railroads were returned to private ownership, the railroad companies have made a record of which they may well be proud and the country grateful, writes Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, in *American Railroads* (New York). By increased efficiency the companies have increased transportation capacity to the extent of $2,000,000,000; and, in enlarging the efficient use of our present facilities, and in restoring the orderly flow of commodities, they have made a great contribution toward bringing about more normal economic conditions, and have fully met their responsibilities in this period of national readjustment. The writer sets forth in the following table specifically what the railroads have accomplished under corporate operation during the nine-month period:

1. Increased the average movement per freight-car per day 6.3 miles—from 22.3 to 28.6 miles.
2. Increased the average load per car 1.7 tons—from 28.3 to 30 tons.
3. Made substantial reduction in the number of unserviceable locomotives.
4. Reduced the accumulation of loaded but unmoved freight-cars from 103,237 on March 1 to 21,991 on December 3, of which only 6,386 were detained because of the inability of the railroads to move them.
5. Relocated approximately 180,000 box

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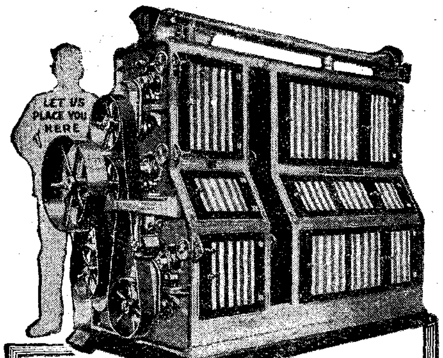
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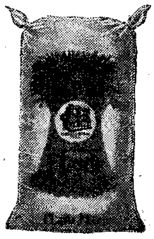

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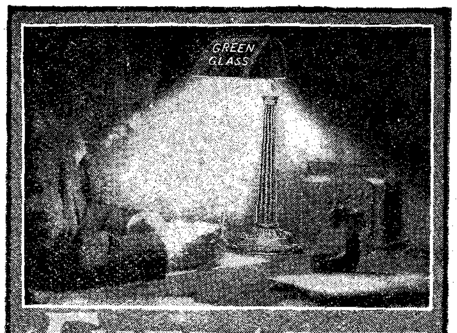
10. Made arrangements to purchase approximately 50,000 new freight-cars, 1,500 new locomotives, and 1,000 new passenger-cars.

11. Begun the reconstruction of thousands of old cars.

12. Moved—with a deteriorated plant, under disturbed labor and business conditions—the largest volume of traffic ever known in a single year, with the highest efficiency yet achieved, and with a minimum addition to the value of the property on which the public has to pay a return through rates.

Further achievements during the coming year are prophesied by *The Railway Age* (New York), which says that in spite of the fact that the railways are handling more freight than ever before at this time of year, they now have a large amount of surplus capacity. For the first time since the war began, the traffic departments are actively soliciting business. But the shippers are warned that this state of affairs can not possibly last long. An acute congestion of traffic and shortage of cars within a few months are predicted, and shippers are advised to take advantage of surplus freight capacity now. Here are some of the reasons given by *The Railway Age* for the belief that there will soon be a revival of railroad traffic on a larger scale than ever,

Larger quantities of products are being held on the farms than ever before in history. In any event they can not be held long, and it will be only a short time until there will be a large increase in the movement of farm products. Lumber is one of the very largest items of railroad traffic. All over the country the stocks in the retail lumber yards are very low, while in the Northwest and the South the lumber manufacturers have upon hand much larger quantities of lumber cut and ready for shipment than ever before. Conditions will force the retail lumber dealers to begin soon to buy in large quantities. The stocks of the retail merchants of the country generally are greatly depleted. They, like the lumber retailers, must soon begin to buy. Vast appropriations have been made by the various State and municipal governments for the construction of new highways. Highway engineers estimate that for every mile of improved roads built 100 car-loads of material must be hauled. Coal affords over one-third of all the tonnage of the railroads. The stocks of coal on hand are not large and the coal traffic is almost certain to continue heavy. These are among the conditions which indicate that in a few months there is bound to be a great increase of railroad traffic.



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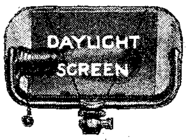

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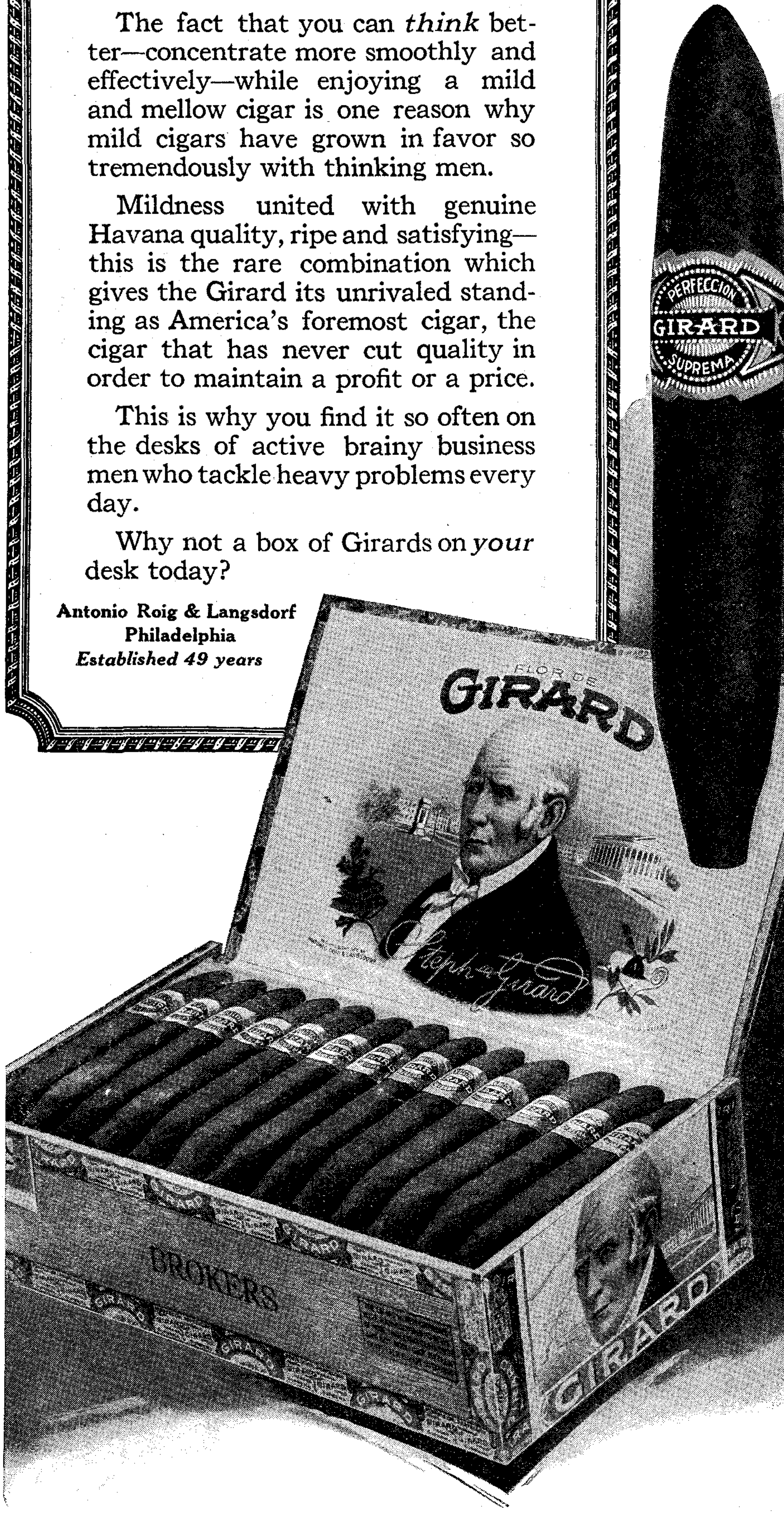

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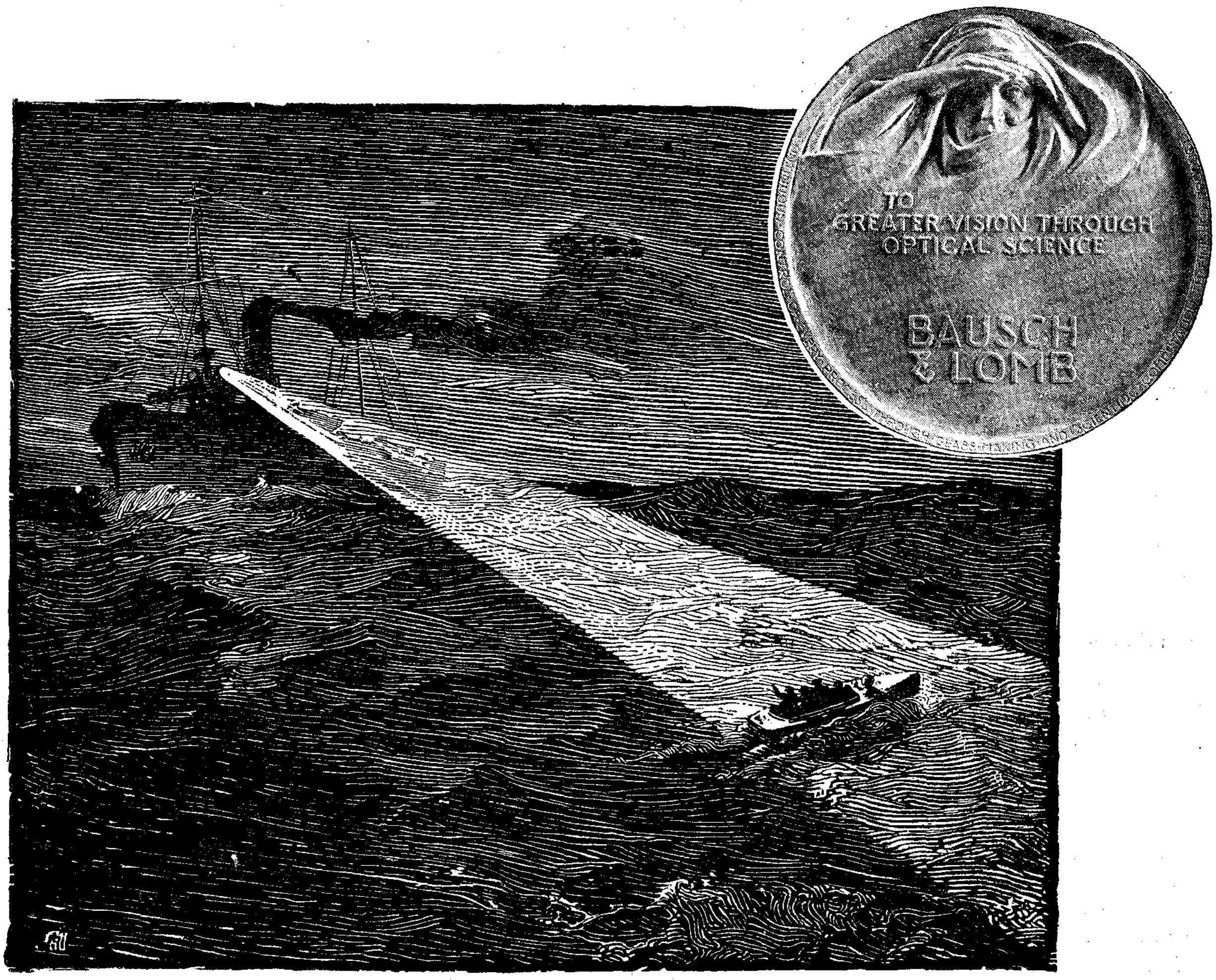

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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 28.—Firing on Fiume by the Italian blockading force is suspended at the request of the Director of National Defense at Fiume and the Mayor of the city.

It is reported from Paris that the Bolsheviki are again massing enormous armies on all fronts ready to launch a large-scale attack as soon as warm weather comes. The "Reds" are reported to have massed 60,000 men along the Letvian border in preparation for the spring drive.

The British Labor party commission that recently investigated the situation in Ireland issues a report laying the blame for Irish conditions primarily on the Government for associating itself with the policy of reprisals and violence and defending the crimes committed by the Crown forces.

December 29.—D'Annunzio issues a proclamation stating that he is leaving Fiume by airplane and declares that it is not worth while dying for Italy. It is further reported that complete recognition of the Treaty of Rapallo has been given by d'Annunzio's representatives.

It is the belief in Paris that Europe is on the eve of another crisis. The Bolsheviki are concentrating on the frontiers of Roumania and the Baltic states; Poland has demanded a formal military alliance with France; Hungary is mobilizing; Roumania informs France that she considers Hungary's activity a threat to her territory, and Germany tells France that she can not keep her disarmament agreement.

The Armenians are holding a peace conference with the Turkish Nationalists, at Alexandropol with the Russian Bolsheviki acting as mediators,

The Belgian Cabinet tentatively decides to renounce Belgium's right under the Versailles Treaty to confiscate German property in that country, says Paris.

The French Socialist party in convention at Tours by a large majority votes in favor of absolute affiliation with the Moscow Internationale, and thereby becomes the Communist party of France.

December 30.—It is reported from Paris that Marshal Foch plans an invasion of Germany should a new rupture with that country occur. Instead of invading the Ruhr the French Army would advance up the valley of the Main to enable France to get in direct touch with Bavaria. It is also reported that the British Cabinet would approve an advance by French troops into German territory to compel Germany to disband her irregular troops.

The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 451 to 54 votes confidence in the Government on its stand taken with reference to the new Communist party, which has been warned that any attempt at revolution will be suppressed with all the means in the hands of the Government.

December 31.—Reports reaching London say that the Bolsheviki have shot 13,000 persons in the Crimea.

The Fiume revolt ends when Captain Hortis, d'Annunzio's confidential man, acting on behalf of the city, signs an acceptance of the terms imposed by the leader of the government troops. Under the terms d'Annunzio is to quit the city; all munitions appropriated from the supplies of the Italian Army are to be restored, and all prisoners taken by Fiume are to be released.

January 1.—According to Washington advices, information has been conveyed informally to Republican House and Senate leaders that Great Britain is willing to limit her naval program to a point where her Navy would be precisely equal in power to that of the United States.

The Socialist party of Chile, in session at Santiago, votes adhesion to the Moscow Internationale.

January 2.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, dies at his home near Berlin. He was the originator of the "scrap of paper" phrase referring to the treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality.

[Fourteen persons are killed, 300 injured, and 10,000 made homeless by an earthquake which nearly obliterates Elbassan, Albania, says a Paris report.

January 3.—Official information reaching Washington says the Italian Government has suspended the issuance of passports to subjects desiring to immigrate to the United States.

January 4.—The French are reported dissatisfied with their Government's weakness toward Germany. It is possible the Leygues Ministry will be overthrown because France failed to march into Germany on January 1, the date the Spa agreement expired. French political circles are also said to be aroused against England over the recent expression of that country excusing Germany's failure to demobilize her citizen guards, and appearing to oppose the application of the penalties imposed at Spa.

Reports reaching Washington state that Nikolai Lenine is quoted as saying in a proclamation to the Commune committees of Europe "that it is absolutely indispensable to keep the *bourgeoise* enemy busy with internal trouble in order that they can not injure Soviet Russia."

An official proclamation is issued extending the Irish martial-law area to counties Clare, Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny. This places nearly half of Ireland (exclusive of Ulster) under military rule.

CONGRESS

December 29.—The machinery of law-making is halted for an hour in the House to celebrate the forty-fourth anniversary of "Uncle Joe" Cannon's membership.

The House Appropriations Committee reports the Sundry Civil Bill, containing miscellaneous appropriations, with a total of $383,611,292, which represents a cut of over $420,000,000 from the estimates submitted by the government departments.

December 30.—President Wilson vetoes the bill to suspend for a year from January 1, 1921, section 10 of the Clayton Act of 1914, which section is intended to prevent railroads and other common carriers from purchasing, without bids, supplies or securities from concerns in which officers, directors, or purchasing agents of the roads are substantially interested.

January 3.—President Wilson, on the advice of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, vetoes the resolution to revive the War-Finance Corporation, whereupon the Senate, disregarding party lines, passes the resolution over

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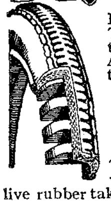

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

his veto by a vote of 53 to 5. The resolution now goes to the House.

January 4.—Following the example of the Senate, the House by a vote of 250 to 66, passes the bill reestablishing the War-Finance Corporation over the President's veto. With the action of the House, the measure automatically becomes law.

DOMESTIC

December 28.—Legislation to extend the present California law barring Japanese from holding land in that State so as to include all aliens is being planned for introduction at the coming session of the legislature of that State, it is said.

December 29.—Notice is given in Washington of the lifting of the ban against the shipment of small arms into Mexico. This is interpreted to mean that the Administration is satisfied that the Obregon Government has restored order there.

A test recently made of a device for measuring stellar distances, invented by Professor Michelson, of the University of Chicago, reveals that the size of Alpha Orionis, a star in the constellation Orion, is 300,000,000 miles in diameter, or three hundred times as large as our sun.

December 30.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a letter just made public, says that so long as the Russian Soviet Government seeks to stir up insurrection against the United States its members here will be subject to deportation.

Prof. Louis A. Bauer, government expert in terrestrial magnetism, submits proof to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the world lies in a huge magnetic field of unknown origin, but foreign to itself. His investigations reveal that the currents from this field enter the earth in the regions of the two poles as negative waves and emanate at the equator as positive and that to their action are due the peculiar deviations of mariners' compasses.

January 2.—The Navy balloon which left Rockaway Point, N. Y., December 13, and has been missing ever since, reports having landed safely ten miles north of Moose Factory, Ontario, after a flight of 800 miles. This breaks the world's record for distance in a balloon.

January 3.—In response to the recent petition from members of the Liberal party in Cuba to have the United States supervise a new Presidential election there, President Wilson directs Gen. Enoch H. Crowder to go to Cuba to confer with President Menocal with a view to composing the present chaotic conditions on the island.

The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion divided 6 to 3, holds that labor-unions or their members are accountable under the antitrust law where they depart from their normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade. The opinion was rendered in a case where an injunction was asked to restrain a secondary boycott.

January 4.—Tobacco-growers in Kentucky revolt against the low prices offered for their product and force every market in northern and central Kentucky to close its doors.

North Dakota's State legislature organizes with the Non-Partizan League not in control of the House of Representatives for the first time since 1915. The League retains control of the Senate by the margin of a single vote.

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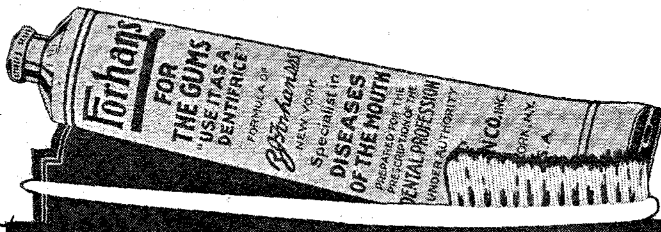
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Authoritative.—She—" Do you write poetry? "

He—" The editors say not."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

The Missing Blush.

He told the shy maid of his love,
 The color left her cheeks;
But on the shoulder of his coat
 It showed for several weeks.
—*Scalper.*

Patience Rewarded.—" There's a story in this paper of a woman that used a telephone for the first time in eighty-three years."

" She must be on a party line."—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

Old Habit.—" I wonder if men have always complained about the food their wives served them," said Mrs. Peasley.

" I guess so," sighed Mrs. Bumpus. " You remember it started with Adam."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

One Difficulty.—" I thought there was a movement in your town for all the churches to merge into one."

" There is."

" What's the delay? "

" They can't decide which one."—*Life.*

Extinct Species.—" No workers are called servants to-day," says Mr. Justice Darling. " And I am informed by those who have secured specimens that very few servants could by any stretch of the imagination be called workers."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Too Late.—" I don't like these photos at all," he said, " I look like an ape."

The photographer favored him with a glance of lofty disdain.

" You should have thought of that before you had them taken," was his reply as he turned back to work.—*American News Trade Journal.*

Profiteering Approved. — " I'm sorry, young man," said the druggist, as he eyed the small boy over the counter, " but I can only give you half as much castor-oil for a dime as I used to."

The boy blithely handed him the coin. " I'm not kicking," he remarked. " The stuff's for me."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Logic at Work.—Teacher—" Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one? "

Thomas (after reflection)—" A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as ' The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' ' Halter ' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Cruelty to Scotchmen.—The origin of the bagpipe was being discust, the representatives of different nations eagerly disclaiming responsibility for the atrocity. Finally an Irishman said: " Well, I'll tell you the truth about it. The Irish invented it and sold it to the Scotch as a joke; and the Scotch ain't seen the joke yet ! "—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York.*

Placing the Blame. — Prof. — " Why were you tardy? "

Tom—" Class began before I got there."—*Orange Peel.*

Another Use for 'Em.—Want white man to milk and run Ford car; one mile south of Fifteenth on Lewis. Devlin.—*Ad in Tulsa World.*

Looking Ahead.—" Heaven knows how Sharp made his money."

" That's probably why he wears that worried look."—*New Haven Register.*

Laundryological.—Professor in Agronomy to Phil Weinburg—" Name three articles containing starch."

" Two cuffs and a collar."—*The Lombard Review.*

Almost Due.—Father—" Helen, isn't it about time you were entertaining the prospect of matrimony? "

Daughter—" Not quite, pa. He doesn't call until eight o'clock."—*The Arklight.*

Psychology.—Professor—" Now I put the number seven on the board. What number immediately comes into your mind? "

Class (in unison)—" Eleven ! "—*Burr.*

Ousting the Amateurs.—" James, you may serve the cake that I made for Mr. Phillip's birthday."

" Sorry, madam, but my union forbids my serving a non-union product."—*Life.*

British Forbearance.—Mr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is in this country. At a meeting of subscribers it was decided that no action should be taken, as it was not altogether his fault.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Painless Prize-Fighting.—There are still conflicting reports as to the scene of the Carpentier-Dempsey fight. It is now suggested that the match should be settled by cable, each champion remaining in his native city and telegraphing his punches.—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Wrong Sign.—A farmer hitched his team to a telephone-pole.

" Here," exclaimed a policeman, " you can't hitch there ! "

" Can't hitch !" shouted the irate farmer. " Well, why does the sign say, ' Fine for Hitching '? "—*The Catholic News.*

Slight Correction.—" No, sir," cried the irate parent, " my daughter can never be yours."

" I don't want her to be my daughter," interrupted the young man, " I want her to be my wife."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

It Was a " Pusher."—" Yes, mum," sniveled the Panhandler, " there was a time when I rode in my own carriage."

" My, what a come down ! " sympathized the kind-hearted woman. " And how long has it been since you rode in your own carriage? "

" Just forty-five years, mum," replied the Panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dime. " I was a baby then."—*The Catholic News.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. R. P.," Roselle, N. J.—"(1) What is the meaning of the phrase 'sui generis'? (2) What is the exact difference between a *square foot* and a *foot square*, if any?"

(1) The expression "sui generis" is used to designate something that is unique, "forming a kind by itself." Literally, it means "of his, her, its, or their own particular kind." (2) A *square foot* is the same as a *foot square*—square measure being measure of the second power in which a number is multiplied by itself. However, where less or more than a unit is in question, there is a difference in meaning between the two terms. For instance, a square containing 9 *square feet* means one 3 feet long and 3 feet wide, whereas an area 9 *feet square* would be equivalent to 81 *square feet.*

"F. S., Jr.," Johnstown, Pa.—"Please give me the source and proper pronunciation of the name *Muriel.*"

The proper name *Muriel*, which is derived from the *myrrh*, a plant, is pronounced as three syllables, with the stress upon the first, the "u" having the sound it has in *yule—miu'ri-el;* the vowel in the last syllable is obscured like the vowel in the last syllable of the word *element.*

"H. J. H.," Baltimore, Md.—The proper way to divide the word *knowledge* is *knowl-edge.*

"F. S.," Washington, D. C.—"May the word *depository* be correctly used to indicate a person entrusted with anything for safe keeping; in other words, is there any distinction in the meaning of *depositary* and *depository?*"

The word *depository* in the sense of a place where anything is deposited or stored dates from 1750. The word *depositary*, used in the same sense, dates from 1797. *Depositary*, in the sense of a person entrusted with money, jewels, or the like, was used as early as 1605, and may be found in the works of Shakespeare, Addison, and other well-known authors. This, it seems, is the more common form of the word in this sense. *Depository* is probably more commonly used in the sense of a place, rather than a person, although cases may be cited from literature in which the two terms are used interchangeably in all senses.

"F. H. H.," San Diego, Cal.—"Is the following sentence correct—'We will not, under any consideration, tolerate an *agent* making a purchase on a thirty-day basis, etc.'? Should the word *agent* be in the possessive case?"

"A participle used as a noun may be preceded by the possessive case of a noun or pronoun; as, The *man's* leaving home was a surprize; *His* buying the property was a mistake; *My* going there was necessary. This is the regular construction, and any other would ordinarily be inaccurate. The same rule holds in the predicate. Do not say, 'What do you think of *him* selling the property?' but 'of *his* selling the property.'" (Fernald, "English Grammar Simplified.") In the sentence you cite the possessive case, therefore, should clearly be used—"We will not, under any consideration, tolerate an *agent's* making a purchase, etc."

"E. D. A.," Erie, Pa.—"Is the pronunciation of the words *future, nature*, etc., undergoing a change?"

The word *future* is preferably pronounced *fiu'chur* (*iu* as *ew* in *few*), but *fiu'tiur* is sometimes heard. The first prevails in the United States, the second is general in Great Britain. There is also the pronunciation *fiu'cher*—the *e* pronounced as *e* in *over.* The last is a revival of the pronunciation used during the first third (1825–35) of the nineteenth century.

"J. E. S.," Adairsville, Ga.—"Kindly give me the proper pronunciation of the word *program.*"

The word *program* is correctly pronounced *pro'gram—o* as in *go, a* as in *fat;* not *pro'gram—o* as in *go, a* as in *final;* nor *pro'grum—o* as in *go, u* as in *but.*

"H. A. S.," Boston, Mass.—"What was the cause of the Civil War? Was the secession of the several States the primary cause, or the slavery question?"

"The Civil War of 1861–65 was inaugurated by the determination of seven Southern States to withdraw from the Union."—*Encyclopedia Americana.*